Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,902. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

BIGGEST MAN IN AMERICA

William McKinley the Ideal Statesman of the Country.

SO FORAKER TELLS THE OHIOANS

He "Uncorks" the Pent-up Enthusiasm of the Republican Convention in Columbus.

SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE OF THE OCCASION.

Work of the Convention to Go on To-day—Foraker Faction Scheming to Get the Offices.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—The most notable feature of the short session of the Republican State Convention to-day was the speech of Senator-elect Foraker, in which he declared his allegiance to McKinley with characteristic vigor.

"I want my speech to be short enough," said he, "for all to read it, and plain enough for all to understand it."

He passed then into praise of ex-Gov. McKinley and a presentation of his qualifications for the Presidency that fully made amends, the McKinley men thought, for the notable omission of any such sentiment in his speech accepting the office of United States Senator, two months ago.

Chairman J. M. Ickes of the State Central Committee, made a short speech, in calling the convention to order, and mention by him of the name of McKinley gave the convention a chance to express itself, and show that McKinley enthusiasm was pent up at high pressure.

It was left for Foraker to "uncork" it. The time had come, he said, for redeeming the third promise of the Zanesville convention, which declared for the election of McKinley to the Presidency, and the convention drowned his voice with cheers. Continuing, he said:

The Republicans of Ohio don't look unkindly at Thomas B. Reed, nor Levi P. Morton, nor William B. Allison, nor Matthew Stanley Quay, the other great leaders who have been mentioned in connection with that honor. On the contrary, if the St. Louis Convention should disappoint us and give the honor to one of them, we here now pledge him in advance the Electoral vote of Ohio by the largest majority ever given in the history of the State. "It is not that we love Caesar less, but Rome more." William McKinley is our own.

Foraker here told the story of the McKinley law and its repeal, and went on:

As a result, in every section, in every State, in every community, in every municipality, in every mill and mine and furnace and forge and workshop, everywhere throughout all this broad land where capital is invested or labor is employed, William McKinley is the ideal American statesman, the typical American leader, and the veritable American idol. No man ever in public life in this country enjoyed such universal popularity as is his. No man in this country in public life ever commanded as he now commands the affection of the great mass of the voters of the country.

Other States are declaring for him. Ohio cannot lead the column. It is already on the march. All we can do is to join the procession. We will not hesitate longer to take action in that respect.

I want my speech here to-day to be short enough for everybody to read it, and plain enough for everybody to understand. I have sounded, gentleman of the convention, the keynote of this occasion.

There was a caucus of leading Foraker faction Republicans this evening, with a view to fixing up a "slate" for the convention. They determined to make Gen. A. T. Wikoff their candidate for Secretary of State in case he could develop sufficient strength; if not, to support Doty of Cleveland.

For the Board of Public Works they will support John Stillwell of Troy, and for Food Commissioner, Representative Blackburn of Belmont County. They will not attempt to defeat Judge Williams for reelection to the Supreme bench.

The committees are at work to-night. The Committee on Resolutions contains few prominent men. Among its members are Congressman George W. Wilson of London, W. R. Taylor of Columbiana, L. J. Fenton of Adams, ex-Congressman John Little of Xenia, and M. L. Smyser of Wooster, and ex-Attorney General George K. Nash of Columbus.

The fight over delegates at large between the Foraker and McKinley factions has been settled amicably, and the Ohio "big four" will be Foraker, Bushnell, Hanna, and Grosvenor. The dispute was as to Grosvenor. Grosvenor and Foraker are personal enemies. In consideration of the McKinley faction agreeing to offer no opposition to Charles L. Kurtz, Foraker's chief political lieutenant, for member of the National Committee, the Foraker faction has withdrawn its opposition to Congressman Grosvenor as a delegate at large.

With this contest decided, the State Convention, which convened this afternoon, has become a rather uninteresting affair.

A MEANINGLESS DECLARATION.

Rhode Island Republicans Straddle the Financial Question.

Governor—CHARLES W. LIPPITT of Providence.
Lieutenant Governor—EDWIN R. ALLEN of Hopkinton.
Secretary of State—CHARLES P. BENNETT of Providence.
Attorney General—EDWARD C. DUBOIS of East Providence.
General Treasurer—SAMUEL CLARK of Lincoln.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a State ticket was held here to-day. Ex-Adjt. Gen. Elisha Dyer was Chairman of the convention.

The ticket of last year was renominated in its entirety, as follows: Governor—Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence; Lieutenant Governor—Edwin R. Allen of Hopkinton; Secretary of State—Charles P. Bennett of Providence; Attorney General—Edward C. Dubois of East Providence; General Treasurer—Samuel Clark of Lincoln.

The convention made a meaningless declaration as to the money question. It simply said:

We reaffirm our belief in a financial policy which recognizes every dollar to be of equal value to every other dollar.

This sentiment easily would find approval in a free-silver convention. Whether the wording of this declaration was dictated by Candidate Reed is not known, but it is understood that Rhode Island is a Reed State and later on will elect Reed men to go to the St. Louis Convention. As the convention here is the first of the New-England Reed conventions, it is assumed by some persons that its declaration on the money question is meant to be a pattern for the other conventions and an indication to the country how Mr. Reed stands on this question, or, perhaps better, how he straddles it.

The convention as a matter of course declared for protection—the "American system of protection." Among the local declarations, which constitute the bulk of the platform, is one declaring in favor of a bipartisan commission "to revise the Con-

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SULLIVAN MURDER A MISTAKE?

Paterson Police Looking for a Man Who, It Is Said, Threatened to Kill His Wife.

PATERSON, N. J., March 10.—The police are to-night working on a new theory as to the murder of Mary E. Sullivan, and they say it is a very promising one. They believe that the murder was carefully planned, and was the result of deliberation, but the purpose of the murderer miscarried because he mistook Miss Sullivan for another woman.

They admit that a man is being watched, and that his movements on last Wednesday night are being investigated. He is said to have threatened a few days before to kill his wife, from whom he is separated. His wife refused to live with him, and a few days before the murder of Miss Sullivan he is said to have had a talk with his wife, and when she persisted in refusing to live with him, he threatened to kill her.

The woman the police have in mind frequently passed the spot where Miss Sullivan was murdered late in the evening. She is about the same size and build as Miss Sullivan was. She was somewhat similarly attired. The police think the man may have been waiting for his wife and struck Miss Sullivan in mistake for her. The names of the suspect and his wife the police will not make public.

The police say there is nothing in the story telegraphed from Philadelphia that throws any light on the mystery. So far as they can learn the murdered girl never had a friend named William Meehl. Lawrence Sullivan said to-night his sister had never known any one of that name. She never had a lover save those her family knew about.

The Board of Aldermen this evening passed the ordinance offering a reward of $5,000 for the conviction of the murderer. The Mayor will sign the ordinance at once. Alderman McGuire, in voting for the ordinance, warned the police to be very careful in their acts, and to investigate every story told them, as there were plenty of men who would be willing to swear away the life of another to obtain $5,000.

Nicholas Cole, the man charged with attacking Miss Lucy Van Riper last Sunday afternoon about two blocks from where the Sullivan tragedy occurred, has been effectually disposed of for the present, and he is in jail, beyond the reach of bail. A charge of disorderly conduct was entered against him, and Recorder Senior sentenced him to thirty days in jail. No bail that would be taken was offered.

Although Chief Graul says he does not connect Cole with the Sullivan case, it is noticeable that he pays more attention to the Cole case than seems warranted if he is not trying to connect the prisoner with the more serious crime. His reason for following the Cole case so carefully, he says, is that in view of the assault on Miss Van Riper the public is entitled to know just where Cole was the night of the murder, and what he did.

Cole has not lived with his wife recently, and she is suing for divorce.

LIEUT. STEVENS'S PREDICAMENT.

Deficient Professionally, and So He Cannot Be Promoted.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieut. T. H. Stevens, formerly of the Yorktown, finds himself in a peculiar position. He was recently examined for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Commander, and the board reported him qualified for advancement mentally, physically, and morally, but found him deficient professionally. The President has found it, in view of these circumstances, impossible to authorize the promotion of the officer, and his nomination to the higher grade will not be sent to the Senate.

Lieut. Stevens will be allowed a year in which to familiarize himself more thoroughly with his naval duties and demands. The President has directed that he be placed on probation for a year, at the end of which period he will be again examined, and if found qualified he will be advanced. He will probably be carried on the Naval Register as a Lieutenant Commander "subject to examination." The officer is a son of Rear Admiral Stevens, retired.

MRS. SLOAN'S EXPENSIVE WEDDING.

On Account of It She Will Have to Give $200,000 to Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—It was announced to-night at Yale that the university would receive $200,000 under peculiar conditions. When Thomas C. Sloan of New-York died, four years ago, he left that amount to his widow, on condition that should she marry again the money was to go to Yale. The formal engagement of Mrs. Sloan has just been announced to the New-York society man, Mr. Barclay, and it is stated that the wedding will take place in April.

This apparently leaves Yale a clear title to the $200,000. It is thought that part of the money will be devoted to erecting the new dormitory at Yale. Secretary Dexter of the corporation said to-night, relative to the conditional gift, that he understood that it would conditionally go to Yale, but he declined to discuss it further.

SAN FRANCISCO STRANGLER AGAIN.

Third Woman Victim Within a Month Found Dead in Bed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Another woman of the town, the third within a month, was strangled to death early this morning under circumstances almost identical with the atrocious murder of the two other women on Morton Street.

Bertha Paradis of 27 St. Mary's Street was found dead in her bed at 2:30 o'clock this morning by Caesar Chabert. She had been strangled, a handkerchief having been thrust down her throat.

Nothing in the room had been disturbed, and the woman's purse was not molested. There were no marks of violence on her neck. She was last seen alive about 1:30 o'clock. A search of the premises revealed no evidence of a struggle.

Ex-Senator Convicted of Bribery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 10.—Ex-State Senator Abbott of Morgan County (Republican) was found guilty by a jury at 6 A. M. to-day of bribery in connection with the Pharmacy Legislative bill. The jury had been out all night. Abbott gave bond for $1,000 pending a motion for a new trial.

He introduced a bill to repeal the law requiring druggists to stand an examination in pharmacy, and was convicted of soliciting a bribe from druggists to withdraw the bill.

The matter was brought out in ex-Gov. Campbell's speeches last Fall. The crime is punishable with from one to five years' imprisonment.

Will Treat with the Robber.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Gen. George S. Field, whose house was robbed of $7,000 worth of jewelry on Friday night last, received a postal card to-day stating that the robbery was committed through sheer necessity, the thief being in want and desperate, and offering to return the jewels if an arrangement could be made by which the writer will receive the two-thousand-dollar reward, and be guaranteed immunity from prosecution. Gen. Field has, through the newspapers, signified his willingness to treat with the robber.

He Says We're Land Grabbers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Prof. W. G. Sumner of Yale, head of the department of political economy, to-night gave his first public lecture in the city in years, his subject being "Land Grabbing." He said that in our rapacity for land we resembled the late Roman Empire, and that the debates in the Senate on the Cuban, Venezuelan, and Hawaiian questions were marked by the same avaricious spirit. He said that for the sake of social economy we should digest what we have instead of craving for more.

One Hundred Per Cent. Saved

by those who buy Great Western Champagne at $12.50 a case, in preference to imported wines Sold Everywhere. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN FREE FIGHT

Sheriff Buttling Overpowers His Opponents by Force.

WRESTS THE GAVEL FROM CHAIRMAN

Brooklyn County Committeemen, Battling for the Machine, Are Injured, and One Goes to a Hospital.

Thug rule was introduced last night by Sheriff Buttling of Kings County in the deliberations of the Republican County Committee, which were held in the Johnston Building, at Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, and in the character of leading man in the comedy of Republican politics, he outdid "I McGarry," and created the greatest row that has been known in Republican circles in many years.

It was a fight between the Worth and Willis factions, and was due to an effort on the part of the Worth men to capture the control of the committee by seating delegates of their faction in four wards where contests prevail. Although it was known that the Committee on Organization, which had heard the contests in the Third, Fourth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards would report last night neither City Works Commissioner Willis nor several of his leaders were on hand, while many of his delegates were also absent.

The Worth men, on the other hand, had waited for their opportunity and had rallied all their forces, so that they had a small majority of the delegates. Sheriff Buttling, their leader, was jubilant, and declared that if necessary the committee would be kept in session all night in order that the Worth delegates should be seated.

Chairman George H. Roberts, Jr., presided, and throughout the proceedings his rulings seemed to favor the Willis faction. Henry A. Powell, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, made a very diplomatic report of its work, and said that with the exception of one ward, the Third, he believed all the contests would be amicably settled. He still believed the Third Ward would settle its differences without outside interference.

A motion was made by John G. Deubert, a Worth man of the Twenty-eighth Ward, to seat Michael J. Dady and Edward C. Mason as the delegates from the Third Ward, and Mr. Dady as member of the Executive Committee. After considerable wrangling and a number of counter-motions to refer the matter to special committees, the County Committee passed Mr. Deubert's motion by 64 to 56. The result was hailed by the Worth men with cheers, for it showed they had a working majority, and they were determined to seat the Worth delegates from the three other wards without further delay. The Willis men were correspondingly depressed, and took advantage of every chance to delay the proceedings and divert the business to other channels.

It was declared in order by the Chairman to fix the places for holding the Congressional and Assembly District Conventions, and that was proceeded with. The delegates had got as far as the Seventeenth Assembly District when Jacob Brenner of the Tenth Ward made a motion to adojurn. Chairman Roberts put it, and declared it carried.

Instantly the hall was in an uproar. Sheriff Buttling, surrounded by a number of his followers, forced his way to the front and declared that this action was outrageous. Shaking his fist in Chairman Roberts's face, Sheriff Buttling shouted:

"You call yourself a man, but you don't act like one."

Everybody present crowded as near as they could get to the platform, and the delegates of the opposing factions shouted and cursed at each other.

The Sheriff attempted to seize the gavel, but Chairman Roberts, who had not spoken a word, took it from him. Then Sheriff Buttling demanded the gavel, and after a slight resistance, Chairman Roberts let him take it.

The Sheriff then jumped to the platform and rapped for order. Everybody was shouting, jeering, or applauding, and pandemonium reigned. Cries of "Chuck him out!" "Chuck him out!" were heard on the floor and in the gallery.

Turning to the gallery, where a number of men were crowding on the stairway, Sheriff Buttling shook the gavel at them and said:

"If you think you can put me out, come down here and try it. I'll show you who is boss."

Benjamin F. Blair went up to Chairman Roberts and asked:

"Are you Chairman of this committee?"

"Certanly," Mr. Roberts said.

"Then why don't you assert yourself?" Mr. Blair asked.

Mr. Roberts made no answer, but, taking up his hat and overcoat, walked out of the room. He was jeered at by the Worth delegates.

Sheriff Buttling turned to Mr. Blair and said:

"This is a meeting, and if we've got our fellows here, that's no reason why you should snap an adjournment on us. I thought you believed in fair play, but it seems you don't. You know there was not a majority in favor of adjournment."

The disorder was growing worse. Everybody was shouting. Sheriff Buttling kept rapping vigorously for order. The Willis delegates stood at one end of the room by themselves, while the Worth men proceeded to take their seats.

Mr. Buttling announced that, as the Chairman had deserted his post, it was in order to elect a temporary Chairman to continue the meeting. He was elected to preside when something like order had been restored. Mr. Buttling said that the roll should be called to ascertain how many were in favor of adjournment.

The Worth men only responded, the Willis men refusing to take part in the proceedings. The roll called showed 62 in favor of continuing business.

Coroner Nason of the Seventeenth Ward said that, as there were only 120 delegates present during the evening, 62 were a majority, and, therefore, the action of Sheriff Buttling was justified. He said that the committee should proceed with the business of seating delegates from the disputed wards.

Sheriff Buttling made a speech recommending adjournment because he did not think it wise to take advantage of their victory at that time.

"We've shown them," he said, "that we were right. We don't profess to be anything but machine men, but I tell you the machine don't make mistakes. The machine gets there every time. The Chairman who deserted us pretends to be a broad and liberal man. He's a big man, but he's not broad. He's narrow. It's a case of big head and little wit. We had a working majority at this meeting to-night and now we've proved it, and I think we had better adjourn and wait until the next meeting."

The sixty-two Worth men voted yea and the meeting broke up.

During the fight up stairs there was a more serious one in the corridor on the first floor.

William Griffith and another man got into a dispute over the offices in the Twelfth Ward. Griffith was kicked in the abdomen by the other man, who escaped. He was said to be a delegate named Simms. Griffith was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to the City Hospital.

It is believed that the proceedings last night will result in a permanent split in the Republican Party in Kings County.

MR. DANA'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

Greatest Man in American History and Perhaps of all Mankind—His Great Advisers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Charles A. Dana spoke at the rooms of the New-Haven Colony Historical Society to-night. His subject was "Lincoln and His Cabinet." Mr. Dana narrated many hitherto unpublished incidents of the history of the Lincoln Administration, relating them as seen by him when Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Dana described briefly the members of the Cabinet, characterizing it as one of the ablest ever formed in America. He paid special attention to Edwin M. Stanton.

"He was an impulsive, warm-blooded man," said Mr. Dana, "quick in execution, and could do more in a given time than any other man I ever saw. He wore himself out by his devotion to his fellow-patriots, and at the close of his term of office he went into another world, exhausted and consumed by his labors."

Of Mr. Lincoln he said: "Take him all in all, it would be difficult to match him in the statesmen of all history. He set up the landmarks which we are at some time to reach. He established the principles of continental union. These men were not always satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's decision, but he was always master of the house. He was the most calm, able, uncomplaining, and happy man I ever saw. Abraham Lincoln saw every side of a question and was most patient in deciding it."

Of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, the Connecticut member of the Cabinet, Mr. Dana said: "He was unpretentious, and there was no noise in the streets when he went along, but he was a satisfactory, substantial member, and was a credit to the State that sent him to Washington."

Reverting to Lincoln the speaker said: "His greatest quality was his wisdom. He never foretold things, but he never told anything I ever heard of that was not so. He was judicious, kindhearted, and withal, a man of genius. These personal qualities are lovely and amiable, but the great thing was that he succeeded, and that he put down a rebellion in which there were 12,000,000 people, angry, able, and determined, concerned. He never took a step too soon; he never took a step too late. He refused deputation upon deputation to issue the emancipation proclamation, but when the enemy began to cut the throats of our sons, and the time was ripe, he issued it, and not even the South complained. Abraham Lincoln developed into one of the greatest military men of his time, and when the war closed, he was a greater General than even Grant or Thomas.

"He was a great political leader, and when the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery was submitted to the States and there was just one more State needed to pass it, the State of Nevada was created, and nowadays when I hear the little State contemptuously spoken of I recall the remark of Mr. Lincoln: 'It is easier to create Nevada than to raise a million more men.'"

In closing, Mr. Dana said that when the new book of Lincoln's life was prepared we would have a history of the greatest man of modern American history, perhaps of all mankind.

MANY ROLLS OF CLOTH STOLEN.

Thieves Who Robbed G. Cohn & Co. Friday Not Yet Caught.

Some mysterious individual informed several newspaper offices over the telephone last night that G. Cohn & Co.'s clothing store, at 30 West Fourth Street, had been robbed Friday evening of a large number of rolls of cloth, the value of which was variously stated at $10,000, $15,000, and $120,000.

Two members of the firm were seen last night, and they said that a boy playing in the street had seen five men break into the store about 8 o'clock Friday evening and carry thirteen rolls of cloth away in a wagon. The boy informed Policeman McCabe, but by that time the thieves had disappeared. One of the firm thought the value of the goods stolen was $3,000, but afterward reduced the figures to $1,500.

Policeman McCabe said the name of the boy who told him the store had been robbed is Gussman. The boy has not been found by the detectives.

The Sergeant at the Mercer Street Police Station only smiled when he was asked last night if the burglars had been caught.

TUG VISITS THE SHIP BERMUDA.

Rumors that the Vessel Was to Start to Sea Last Night.

On her 11:30 trip from Staten Island last night passengers aboard the ferryboat Middletown observed a tug apparently from down East lying alongside the ship Bermuda.

The tug cast off her lines a few minutes later and followed in the wake of the ferryboat, putting into Pier 2, East River. Three men, carrying large-sized books, got off the tug.

There was a report on Staten Island last night that twenty men were to leave Tompkinsville at midnight and go aboard the Bermuda, which, meantime, was to have weighed anchor and gone to a place down the bay before proceeding to sea.

The Albion Paper Company Attached.

The failure of the Albion Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., has caused considerable surprise in the trade here, as it was supposed to be doing a large and profitable business.

The last annual report of the company, made in July, 1895, gave these figures: Assets, $628,561; liabilities, $224,334; capital stock, $60,000, surplus, $344,227. It has been in business since 1868.

The Sheriff was busy all day yesterday attaching accounts due the company from paper commission merchants here. The attachments received by the Sheriff aggregate $15,340. The first one was for $6,950, and was in favor of Christian Schwartz on an assigned claim of Lewy Brothers for paper stock sold by the firm to the company, some of it very recently.

Went from Her Son's Bier to Die.

NEW-ROCHELLE, March 10.—Mrs. Anna Cashen died this morning at her home, 26 Drake Avenue. Her son, Martin Arthur Cashen, died Sunday morning. Mrs. Cashen was ill, but as the funeral services were to be held in the afternoon over the body of her son she insisted on being about the house.

She finally agreed to lie down, and after remaining a moment beside her dead son went up stairs. Mrs. Cashen fainted soon after she lay down and did not rally. Martin Arthur Cashen was buried this afternoon from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Funeral services will be held over the body of Mrs. Cashen Thursday.

1 Hour and 45 Minutes to Philadelphia

On Monday, March 16th, the Royal Blue Line will begin running a train between New-York and Philadelphia in one hour and forty-five minutes, leaving New-York foot Liberty Street, Station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 4:30 P. M. Corresponding train will leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, at 8:29 A. M.

Beginning same date, trains will leave New-York, foot Liberty Street, for Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8, 8:15, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7:30, 9, 10 P. M.; 12:15 night. Sundays at 4:30, 9, 10, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 4, 5, 6 P. M.; 12:15 night.

Royal Blue Line trains for Baltimore and Washington will leave New-York, foot Liberty Street, week days, at 8:15, 10, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6 P. M.; 12:15 night. Sundays at 10, 11:30 A. M.; 2, 5, 6 P. M.; 12:15 night.—Adv.

FISTS USED IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Kempner Resents an Attempt to Force Him to His Seat.

SPEAKER FISH LOSES HIS HEAD

The New-Yorker Lands His Right on the Chest of the Deputy Sergeant at Arms.

GREATER NEW-YORK BILL IS ADVANCED

Democrats Refuse to Trade Consolidation for Votes to Defeat the Raines Excise Scheme.

ALBANY, March 10.—Speaker Fish was one of the spectators of the closing incidents in to-day's fight in the Senate on the Raines bill. He had had trouble of his own all the long day.

When "Boss" Ellsworth of the Senate decided to allow the Democratic Senators six hours of debate, he forgot to notify Mr. Fish, and so the Speaker held the Assembly in session. The discussion on the Greater New-York bill occupied a couple of hours. The Brooklyn members tried to form a combination with the Democrats. They agreed to give a solid delegation against the Raines bill if the Democrats would vote against consolidation.

The Democrats refused to trade at such odds. They doubted if the combined strength of the anti-consolidationists and opponents of the Raines bill could defeat either measure. The New-York City Democrats, moreover, favored consolidation.

A caucus of all Democratic Assemblymen was held, and on a roll call every one pledged himself to vote against the vicious excise measure.

The Assembly was doing its best to kill time late in the afternoon, having under consideration the Sunday Barbering bill. Several motions had been made to adjourn. Speaker Fish and Leader O'Grady refused to allow them. Mr. Fish was tired. The Chamber was noisy. The atmosphere was foul. It was hot. Just after a motion to adjourn had been lost on a roll call, Mr. Otto Kempner of New-York rose to a point of order.

Speaker Fish wagged his head, thumped on his desk, and looked in the opposite direction.

"A point of order," screamed Mr. Kempner, "a point of order."

The willowy neck of the Speaker bent in the other direction, and Mr. Cutler was recognized for an amendment to the Barbering bill.

"A point of order," yelled Mr. Kempner, until he was red in the face, and his voice sounded over all the din.

A half dozen members were on their feet at once. The crowd surged in the rear of the room. The scene was stormy.

"The gentleman from New-York will take his seat," cried the Speaker, thumping his desk with his gavel.

But the Speaker was wrong in that point. Mr. Kempner continued to stand, and from time to time, as opportunity presented, shouted "A point of order."

"The Sergeant-at-Arms will compel the gentleman to take his seat," shouted the Speaker, while the room became discordant, like the wheat pit on 'Change when the market drops two points.

Again the Speaker was wrong. Sergeant-at-Arms Reinhard and his fat deputy, Bauer, started for Mr. Kempner. Kempner's seat is to the left as one faces the Speaker.

The officials seized Mr. Kempner by the collar and arms. They tried to force him to sit down. His backbone was stiff. It resisted. He let fly with his right and caught Mr. Bauer in the chest.

The fat deputy grunted, and began pushing Mr. Kempner backward. Mr. Reinhard tried to pinion Mr. Kempner's arms.

Speaker Fish became more "rattled." Half the Assemblymen were on their feet to see the fun.

"Don't touch the gentleman," shouted Speaker Fish. "Don't touch the gentleman from New-York," and he thumped with his gavel and fairly lost his head.

Mr. Kempner meantime was being pushed back over his desk, which yielded to the pressure, and it looked as if there would be a catastrophe.

The New-York man was struggling, hitting out as best he could, and getting redder ever minute.

Finally, the Sergeant at Arms ceased pushing. The Speaker asked Mr. Cutler if he would yield the floor. Cutler said he would.

"A point of order," yelled Mr. Kempner.

Then Speaker Fish, who had supposed, in the din, that Mr. Kempner was trying to move to adjourn, learned that Mr. Kempner's point was that the bill under consideration was not properly printed.

The Speaker looked at the bill, then looked a bit embarrassed, and finally ruled that the point was well taken.

Then Mr. Kempner sat down.

This was not the only lively passage during the afternoon. Mr. Fish ordered people to sit down indiscriminately. Once he ordered Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, to take his seat. "You come down and put me into it," cried the Democratic leader, advancing down into the well, and shaking his clinched fist at the presiding officer.

It was about 5:30 o'clock when Mr. Fish found he could no longer control his "colts," and so the session was ended, and the members swarmed over to the Senate Chamber to see the close of the fight on the Raines bill.

ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

The House Greater New-York Bill to Conform to the Senate Measure.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Greater New-York bill was the special order in the House to-day. After the title of the bill had been read, Chairman Austin of the Cities Committee offered amendments making the bill conform with the Senate bill by requiring the appointment as Commissioners of people who are residents of the territory affected; requiring reports by the commission in February, 1897, and that the commission go out of existence in March, 1897. The Austin amendments were then adopted.

An amendment offered by Mr. Butts that the seat of government for Greater New-York forever be in what is now known as New-York City was lost.

Mr. Forrester offered an amendment providing for resubmission. He gave a history of Brooklyn from the time it was a small city and described its growth up to the present time. If the majority wished consolidation, Mr. Forrester supposed that he would vote for it, but he thought it would be the cause of death of the Republican Party of Kings County.

Mr. Brennan also favored resubmission.

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CANADIANS WANT A REPUBLIC.

Manifesto Issued by the National Republican Committee and Spread over the Country.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 10.—The Canadian Republican Committee has issued a manifesto addressed to the Canadian people and declaring that the time has come to change from a degrading colonial dependency to a free, prosperous, and independent Canadian republic. Thousands of copies, printed in French and English, have been distributed from this city.

"We are to-day governed," declares the manifesto, "not in the interests of ourselves—the people of Canada—but in the interests of and by an oligarchy composed of corrupt and needy politicians and place hunters in Canada and usurers and bondholders in England. We are, as you know only too well, eaten up by taxes, the greater part of which goes to maintain and strengthen the position of these parasites. It is estimated that every year Canada has to send out of the country to England not less than about $30,000,000 to pay the interest on Government loans, mortgages, bonds, debentures, &c. This money comes out of the earnings of a hard-working and industrious people. We are in slavery to these politicians and usurers."

After declaring that an attempt is being made to draw the Dominion into a scheme of imperial federation with the object of compelling Canadians to fight England's foreign wars, the manifesto concludes:

England has by means of titles, decorations, and in other ways bought over and corrupted numbers of our political men, members of the Judicature, and many others to serve her purpose. These men are England's servants in Canada, and not the servants of the people of Canada. It is to these men that we owe it that we are oppressed with debt and taxation, and that hundreds of thousands of our people have to expatriate themselves in order to find a living denied them or rendered impossible on their own soil. These corrupt men, these miserable politicians, have betrayed us; they have sold us to England; and they look to England for their reward. It is time that we freed ourselves, and declared that henceforth Canada and Canadians should no longer remain vassals of an alien Government. The monarchical form of government has no place on American soil. It is only as a free and independent republic that Canada can enjoy her political freedom and deliver herself from her present condition of vassalage and subjection.

The manifesto has created a good deal of excitement.

THE STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY.

Arguments in Favor of a Legislative Bill That Would Tend to Break Its Power in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Senator Lewis Emery, of Pennsylvania, with several representatives of the United States Pipe Line Company, appeared before the Senate Committee on Railroads and Canals this afternoon, to urge the passage of Senate Bill 138, which, it was held, would break the Standard Oil monopoly by giving the United States Company the right to compete with the Standard.

Mr. Emery bitterly denounced the methods of the Standard and charged that it had throttled competition everywhere. Where no competition exists the price of oil is from 12 to 25 cents a gallon. In Philadelphia the only point on the seaboard where competition exists, the price is but 6 cents a gallon. He detailed at length the methods, which, he declared, were used by the Standard to crush out competition, and how this gigantic monopoly had by such means acquired absolute control of twenty-three corporations in the United States.

Railroads made the fight against the United States Company, he added, not because their individual interests were affected, but because of the influence of the Standard. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, he said, was the single line which had not been corralled by the trust, and was the only one that would handle their product. As one who had fought the Standard monopoly for thirty-one years the Senator assured the committee that the company would not corrall his company.

Senator J. W. Lee of Pittsburg, compared the effect of the Standard monopoly with that of the coal combine, the match trust, the white lead, and kindred trusts. Pipe lines, he said, were an absolute necessity for the transportation of petroleum. For the product of this country alone, which amounts to 9,000,000 barrels of oil annually, there is not enough rolling stock in all the railroads of the United States.

Hugh King of New-York, a member of the company which operates a refinery at Constable Hook, said the railroads discriminated against the United States Company in transportation rates. The Interstate Commerce act did not protect the United States Company, because the rules applied only to the same product carried between the same points, and the Standard always made it a point to ship in opposite directions.

J. M. Roseburg of Belvidere, also spoke for the bill, and the committee will listen to argument against it to-morrow afternoon.

Express Train's Narrow Escape.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 10.—The east-bound Naugatuck express on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad which leaves New-York daily at 4:03 P. M. narrowly escaped being wrecked between here and Larchmont this afternoon.

The train was running at full speed, when both cylinder heads blew out. The forward driving wheel on the outer side broke from the shaft and rolled into the ditch beside the track. Both driving rods were torn from the engine. The engine and cars remained on the track, and no one was injured.

The outside tracks, on which the train was running, were blocked nearly two hours.

A Politician's Fatal Drink.

EAST NORTHWOOD, N. H., March 10.—While Alvin Caswell, a candidate for Road Commissioner, and his neighbor, George Broek, were making an election tour last Sunday afternoon, they visited a barn of a fellow-townsman and were there treated to drinks from a bottle supposed to contain whisky, found on a shelf in the barn.

Shortly after resuming his journey, Caswell became dizzy and went into paroxysms. Broek, although also suffering, drove to the nearest house, where Caswell died within an hour. Broek recovered. It was discovered yesterday that the liquor drank by the men was horse liniment.

A "Conscience" Deposit of $14,225.15.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received, through the Department of State, the Consul General of the United States at London, and the Rev. Prebendary Barff of London, from an unknown person, a bill of exchange on New-York for $14,225.15. The bill will be collected and the proceeds deposited in the Treasury on account of "conscience."

Robbed While They Slept.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., March 10.—The residence of Julius G. Hocke, 669 Avenue C, has been robbed. Entrance was effected through a rear kitchen window.

The burglar entered Mr. and Mrs. Hocke's sleeping apartment and took $225 from Mr. Hocke's pocket, a diamond pin, and a gold watch and chain.

Gen. John M. Thayer Dying.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10.—Gen. John M. Thayer is dying at his home here, and his end is expected at any moment. He assumed active charge of the McKinley campaign a few weeks ago, and by overwork became ill. He is about seventy years of age.

A $50,000 Butler Statue.

BOSTON, March 10.—The legislative Committees on Military Affairs and State House, sitting jointly, reported to-day in favor of a statue of Gen. Butler, to be erected on the State House grounds, to cost not exceeding $50,000.

For a Battery Fog Signal.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Cummings of New-York offered in the House to-day a bill authorizing the construction of a fog signal near the Battery, New-York.

PASSED UNDER GAG RULE

The Raines Bill Carried Through the State Senate.

DEMOCRATS ENTER THEIR PROTEST

The Course of the Republican Leaders Attacked—Few Bolters Against the Caucus.

ASSEMBLY WILL FOLLOW SENATE LEAD

The Power of the Caucus Invoked to Keep the Members of the Lower House in Line.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate has passed the Raines liquor bill. Unshorn of the iniquities with which it has been crowded, assailed on all sides, both within and without the party, abhorred by many who voted for it, because they dared not disobey the party boss, the measure was carried through this afternoon by a vote of 31 to 18.

Four Republicans voted against it. One who lacked courage to face either the party machine or his constituents, Julius L. Wieman of Kings County, ran from the scene of conflict and was not to be found when the final roll call came.

The four Republicans who refused to yield to the party lash were G. A. Davis and Simeon Siebert of Erie, Frank D. Pavey of New-York, and Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida, who, declaring himself a Republican, was not invited to a seat in the party councils.

Those who voted for the bill were Ballentine, Brackett, Brown, Brush, Burns, Chahoon, Daly, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, Mullin, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wilcox, Wray—31.

Those who voted against the bill were Ahearn, Cantor, Coffey, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Munziger Pavey, Seibert, Sullivan—18.

Absent—Wieman—1.

There has been no other such day at the State Capitol in years. Dramatic scenes and incidents transpired in both branches of the Legislature, traceable to the feeling which has been stirred up by the high and iron-handed methods which the Republican majority has employed to force this excise legislation to completion. The atmosphere was thick to saturation with a feeling, half against the bill, half against the tyranny that was working to load it on the people.

This feeling broke out in the Assembly, and the hundreds of spectators were witnesses to a rough and tumble scuffle between an Assemblyman and Sergeant at Arms Reinhard and his deputy, Bauer. The Assemblyman was Otto Kempner of New-York. He became exasperated at Mr. Fish's high-handed method of presiding, and when the Sergeant attempted to forcibly put him into his chair he let fly with his left, landing on his opponent's chest. Tumult followed. Speaker Fish became "rattled," a score of lawmakers shouted and screamed for recognition, and it looked as if the session would end in a riot.

The Capitol Crowded.

The Capitol was crowded in the morning when the Senate met, at 10 o'clock, and during the eight and a half hours that the fight was on in the Senate the number of spectators did not lessen. The galleries were packed. The available space on the floor of the Senate was all taken. In the lobbies outside were hundreds of men and women. The State "machine," fearful lest some of its chattels who were to do the voting might weaken

dare not and could not disobey orders. He told them they would not dare pass the bill if they had not their offices for three years. He scored the bill as in the interests of the whisky men as against the brewers. He showed the injustice of the taxation proposed. His speech lasted for more than an hour.

Mr. Higgins made a brief reply in defense of the bill. Mr. Foley followed him. He is a member of the Committee on Taxation, and he rehearsed the snap methods which the majority of the committee had employed. He was followed by Mr. Guy, who made a vigorous speech, denouncing the bill as a piece of "political brigandage," backed by a combination of "distilleries, fives, and the Grand Old Party organization."

Senator Cantor at 2 o'clock attempted to secure a recess, that several delegations who had come for committee hearings might be accommodated. The "machine" refused, and the scores of disappointed visitors cooled their heels in the outer corridor.

Attacks on the bill were made by Senators McCarren and Grady. All its iniquities were held up to view. The Republicans sat silent. The only one who came forward to support the bill was Lexow, and Mr. Cantor explained that this was due to the Nyack man's ambition to keep his Gubernatorial boom among the farmers.

Senator Ellsworth at 5 o'clock applied the gag. The rule was enforced. No Democrat was recognized to speak or appeal. Amendments were offered by Mr. Guy, Mr. McCarren, and Mr. Coggeshall. The "machine" refused to allow the latter to be read. The wheels went around without a hitch. The chains rattled on the necks of the Republicans, and at 6:30 o'clock the bill was passed.

Apologizing for Their Course.

In explaining their votes the most notable speeches were made by the four Republicans who broke from the party organization. They attacked the bill from within the party. Raines thundered a five-minute reply, and as soon as the result was announced the Senate adjourned. It was then 6:35 o'clock.

UNDER THE GAG RULE.

The Bill Passed Regardless of the Minority's Protest.

ALBANY, March 10.—Everybody was ready for the battle over the Raines bill when the Senate met at 10 o'clock. Hostilities were not long delayed. Even the customary prayer was omitted, and as soon as Lieut. Gov. Saxton had called the body to order, Mr. Ellsworth offered a cloture rule to apply during the consideration of the bill. It provided for two hours, and then for a vote on amendments, motions to recommit, &c., after which each Senator should have five minutes in which to explain his vote on the passage of the bill. The report presenting the rule was signed by the Republican members of the Committee on Rules—Ellsworth and Raines.

The Skirmishing Begins.

Senator Cantor, who is the Democratic member of the Rules Committee, asked when the committee met.

Senator Ellsworth said the rule was adopted by the majority of the committee when Senator Cantor had been present and left protesting against any cloture rule, at a meeting of the committee one day last week.

Senator Cantor said Mr. Ellsworth or Mr. Raines had said that the minority would have ample opportunity to debate the bill and now proposed a different course. "This cloture course is in line with the bill," he added.

The Chair held that a motion of Senator Ellsworth, to close debate on the report, was not debatable.

Senator Guy made the point of order that the procedure was cowardly, in that information was refused Senator McCarren, who asked for the reading of the rule, Mr. Ellsworth saying he would only consent after his motion to close debate was put. Senator Guy was overruled.

Senator Cantor made the point of order that the Raines bill was not before the House. He was overruled.

The motion to close debate on the report was put, and a roll call ordered.

Senator McCarren said on roll call: "I want to call attention to the way I am being gagged. I desire information." He was called to order.

The debate was closed on the report by a party vote—30 to 16. The Chair announced that the report ordering cloture might now be debated two hours, one hour for each side.

Senator McCarren called attention to the gagging of the minority by the majority.

Mr. Cantor condemned the cloture rule, saying it side-tracked the Greater New-York bill for a bill to aid a political machine by giving it plunder. There were many amendments to be suggested, and the rule provided that these be decided without debate.

"The gag is being applied to the minority. You Republicans follow leaders who have blundered time and again in parliamentary procedure on this floor. We hoped they would call a halt before this infamous measure shall be passed. We hoped for deliberative action. That is now denied us. There was a caucus-ridden Senate last year, there is a caucus-ridden Senate now. Individual liberty of opinion is denied the Republican Senators who oppose this bill."

Senator Lexow said the rule only gave permission to close debate.

Lexow Becomes Involved.

"You can't hoodwink us that way. There is no doubt that debate will be closed," replied Senator Cantor.

"You," he continued, addressing Senator Lexow, "could not have been at the meeting of the select coterie at New-York yesterday."

Senator McCarren said the majority had pledged itself last Thursday to allow reasonable debate on the bill. Senators Ellsworth and Raines had so pledged themselves. "You have acted in bad faith and deceived the minority," he added.

Senator Lexow said he opposed gag rule and cloture, but the rule was necessary because the minority had threatened to debate the Liquor Tax bill for a week. The rule was to expedite the business of the Senate.

Mr. Cantor—Senator Lexow has shown his fidelity to the machine. He has been tipped off.

Senator Coggeshall—I am between the upper and the nether stones. The Independent Republican Party, which I represent, has been forgotten in the distribution of time. I have been termed by the acting Chairman of the State Committee, serving as its messenger, an Independent Democrat; later in the advance sheets of the Blue Book I was dubbed an Independent Republican. Now in the Blue Book I am called an Independent. Surely I am entitled to half an hour.

Senator G. A. Davis, (Rep., Erie,) in explaining his vote on the motion, said that he favored a cloture rule, but opposed closing debate on such an important bill as the Liquor Tax bill. "The minority ought to have all the time it wishes to discuss this measure. Is the majority afraid that too much time would be consumed? If that be so, it should wait and see before it applies cloture."

He voted for Senator Cantor's motion. The motion of Senator Cantor was lost, 17 to 29. Three Republicans—Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, and Seibert—voted with the minority; Senator Pavey with the majority.

Senator McCarren moved to strike out that part of the report forbidding debate on motions to recommit the bill.

The motion was lost, 17 to 27, G. A. Davis, Pavey, and Seibert voting with the minority; Coggeshall not voting.

The Gag Applied.

The question came up on the adoption of the cloture rule reported by the committee. Senator Cantor attacked the rule.

Senator Ellsworth spoke defending its necessity on account of filibustering by the minority. Senator Grady said that the cloture whip would soon be a lash on the backs of the majority.

Senator Mullin believed cloture would not be moved after two hours' fair debate if any Senator desired to speak. He believed the rule should not have been brought in until after the minority indulged in dilatory tactics, but, believing that legitimate debate would not be curtailed, he voted for the rule.

Senator Raines said that he had made no promises, but legitimate debate would be allowed. The cloture rule was adopted, 30 to 17. Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, and Seibert voted with the minority. The bill was immediately ordered to third reading by the Chair.

Senator Cantor moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment to amend the bill so as to provide that local treasuries retain the collected tax, after the cost of collection was paid; he also moved an amendment providing for a license for the sale of beer and light wines, at a rate of one-half of the tax fixed in the bill.

Senator Cantor made a speech against the bill in general and in favor of his amendments in particular. He attacked the bill at length and defended the existing law and said that the advocates of the bill had attacked Excise Boards and Judges indiscriminately.

Senator Ford—I maintain my charge against the Excise Boards, but I accused no Judge. I attacked the law which compelled honest Judges to order the issuance of licenses to disorderly houses.

Mr. Cantor declared that the Excise Board of New-York City had acted so as to enforce the law, and exercised its discretionary power for the good of the community. "The present Excise Board in New-York City is a reform board, and has declared that the law of 1892 is a vast improvement on preceding statutes. Senator Ford says otherwise."

Senator Cantor then quoted statistics to show that Tammany Boards of Excise existing previous to the term of the present board had decreased the number of licenses notwithstanding an enormous increase of population in New-York City.

Senator Raines—Hasn't the Excise Board declared it impossible to reduce the number of saloons?

Mr. Cantor—If the Senator knew as much about the excise regulations in New-York City as he does about Canandaigua excise regulations, he would not ask the question. The present board requires two licenses to be surrendered before a new license is issued. How can the number of saloons be increased under that rule? The old board required one license to be surrendered before a new one was issued.

Mr. Ford—The move was made at the request of the liquor dealers, who wished to keep out new places, and who wished to increase their trade as the population increased.

Mr. Cantor—Then hasn't the present reform board favored the liquor dealers more than did the old Tammany boards?

Senator Cantor attacked the speech made last week by Mr. Ford, characterizing it as "vindictive and improper."

"The statement of Mr. Ford," said Senator Cantor, "that the Democrats promised the liquor dealers to pass the law of 1892, was absurd, as Senator Ford showed by asserting that the liquor dealers were against the law. He said that the Raines bill wiped out home rule. The local boards are directly responsible to the appointing power which is responsible to the people."

Civil Service Law Violated.

Mr. Cantor criticised the system of appointments under the bill. "Civil service is ignored, the ends of the machine are to be advanced. There is no restriction on licenses, and safeguards are done away with."

Mr. Lexow—Hasn't the authority to issue certificates got to have proof of the applicant's good character?

Mr. Cantor—Yes, you give that power to a crowd of heelers, appointed for the machine without regard to civil service. The one-man power in the bill turns over the liquor traffic to the one-man power of the Republican machine. That's the only purpose of the bill, and will be the result of its passage.

Senator Foley asked if the Excise Board of New-York City was for the bill.

Mr. Raines—The board is legislated out of office by the bill.

Mr. Cantor—That's a mean answer. You shouldn't say that the board cares more for place than for reform.

Senator Krum said the bond to be given by applicants would have great effect in improving the character of applicants.

Mr. Cantor—A straw bond.

Mr. Krum—No straw bond will be given under the bill, I believe.

Mr. Cantor—Perhaps not in Scoharie, but in New-York City you will find that persons who keep disorderly houses can obtain bonds more easily than honest men can.

Senator Cantor doubted the power of the Legislature to take from New-York City any part of her excise moneys for the purpose of State taxation. The cities are taxed proportionately for the support of State reformatories and charitable institutions. In conclusion, he said:

Robbery may not be a parliamentary term, but it describes this bill. A tax measure should make the tax uniform throughout the State. Why should there be discrimination? An unjust penalty is placed on city liquor dealers in favor of the country liquor dealers. I charge that this bill has been framed by the whisky interests. The distillers have not objected to the bill, which will increase their trade and discriminates against the beer and wine trade. I had hoped that the measure would be discussed on its merits, but it has not been. We should have had free debate, so that the people could know the iniquitous provisions of this measure.

The Bill Defended.

Senator Higgins spoke for the bill. He said it was not an ideal measure, but a vast improvement on present excise laws. He added:

By abolishing Excise Boards the bill takes the saloon out of politics, as far as possible. Evils of the excise law, I have found, proceeded from the powers of Excise Boards.

Senator Higgins recited an instance of what he termed blackmail by Tammany Hall through the Excise Board:

Mr. Guy—It was your duty to give those facts to the Lexow committee. You have been derelict.

Mr. Higgins—Perhaps I was derelict, but if the Senators of the minority gave to that committee all their knowledge of blackmail in New-York City they would be testifying yet.

Mr. Guy—We know of no blackmail.

Mr. Higgins—The minority has pleaded that we wipe out Sunday from the statute. I hope that the Legislature will never so far forget the laws of the Almighty.

Mr. Foley's Protest.

Senator Foley spoke, saying:

The Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment has been engaged. The majority, who went into caucus, are pledged, and every one knows that. They dare not express their real sentiments. The bill has never been fairly considered in committee. The amendments have been prepared, the Lord knows where, and submitted to the Chairman two minutes before the meeting.

Senator Guy criticised Senator Ford (Rep., New-York,) for his support of the Raines bill and said:

How the shades of Parkhurst and Roosevelt and the rest of the politically dead reformers must have trembled with rage when they beheld their foremost champion of reform clambering on the floor with brazen tongue in behalf of the most corrupt political measure ever devised, and saw the word "machinist" stamped upon his brow in indelible characters forever.

Senator Guy argued that New-York City would receive back some $200,000 more in the shape of a return proportion of the annual State tax than she would pay in excise fees, and she would thereby be enriched through this measure as a locality at the expense of other localities in the State. He continued:

The reduction of licenses under the bill will be much greater in the rural districts, and many rural localities which will pay no excise tax will derive a benefit from the taxes paid by the more populous sections of the State. This bill, by establishing an almost prohibitive license for the smaller class of saloons, where beer and light wines are sold, practically abolishes the more innocent and harmless places, where neighbors will pass an evening at penuchle over a friendly glass or two of beer, or where the poor man may carry his can to bring the refreshing beverage home to be drunk with his meals, and establishing more firmly than ever every dive, every glittering palace of vice, every disreputable resort, and offers inducement for increasing their number by removing all proper supervision as to character, and driving their more harmless competitors from business.

When Senator Guy had finished Senator Cantor suggested that an adjournment be taken until evening at 8 o'clock, in order that the committees might do their work. He so moved and was declared out of order, the Chair holding that the amendments were before the Senate.

Senator McCarren then without objection was allowed to move to adjourn until 8 o'clock. A roll call was ordered. The motion was defeated—14 to 28, Pavey voting with the minority.

Senator Cantor moved to table his amendments, and pleaded for a recess.

Mr. Malby—Tabling the amendments would table the bill.

Mr. Cantor—I know that.

During the roll call Senator McCarren gave notice that he would make his speech after the roll call. He was called to order.

Senator Cantor's motion to table his amendments was lost—14 to 27, Senator Pavey voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Pavey's Objection.

Senator Pavey then made a speech against the bill, saying:

My reasons for opposition to this measure are as follows:

First—It is a plain violation of the simplest principles of "home rule" in municipal affairs.

Second—It appropriates one-third the proceeds of a tax collected from a local business and diverts it into the State Treasury. Justice demands that the locality paying the tax shall receive the full benefit of it. No sufficient justification for this grab for revenue from the large cities has been given. None exists.

Third—It establishes a gigantic political State liquor machine. The Republican Party stands pledged to "take the saloon out of politics." We are now about to drag the saloon deeper into politics than it has ever been. We are asked to do so because the machine leaders of the Republican Party believe that they can secure control of the State liquor machine, and through it maintain their grip on the party machine for years to come. If the Governor of this State were a Democrat this bill would have no Republican support.

Fourth—It is opposed by the churchmen and by the better classes of individuals who are in any way connected with the liquor trade, the restaurant and hotel keepers, grocers, and merchants. It is supported solely by the Whisky Trust and the machine leaders of the Republican Party.

But nothing that I can say will delay or defeat the passage of this bill. Men around this circle will not vote according to their convictions on the subject. They have been caged in a caucus, and have surrendered their reason and judgment to the dictates of other men, who have made a false and fraudulent appeal to party loyalty. It is not and never was a party measure. It has never been indorsed by any Republican State Convention. It has not even the official sanction of the Republican State Committee. It could not secure the indorsement of enough Republican County Conventions to give it a majority of the Republicans in this Senate. No member of the Senate or Assembly nor any other candidate of the Republican Party at the last election declared himself in favor of any such measure prior to election. None would have dared do so. It is a Senate caucus measure solely because it has been made so by the mutual agreement of a majority of the Republican members. It does not bind the judgment or conscience of party loyalty of any Republican who was not a party to that agreement.

The history of this disreputable piece of legislation which is to be saddled on the Republican Party by its dominant bosses is disgraceful. I can only appeal to the fairness of the people of the State to discriminate between the party and the men, to show their disapproval of the individual members of the Senate and Assembly who vote for this measure when they come before them as candidates again, and not visit their wrath on the State and National candidates of the party.

A Protest from Buffalo.

Senator Seibert (Rep., Buffalo,) in opposing the bill said:

I wish to make a brief statement with reference to this bill in order to put myself right here and with the people of my district. Since the bill first made its appearance I have been openly and honestly opposed to it. I stated my position publicly, and I have repeated it over and over again. When a caucus of Republican Senators was held I refused to be bound by it, because I believed that no Senator here had a right to pledge my vote for a measure that would benefit his locality at the expense of mine. This bill is opposed generally by the people of Buffalo. If passed it will be a great hardship, especially to many poor but respectable people in my district, who will be driven out of business, while places that ought to be closed will have no trouble raising the higher license. It was not an issue last Fall, in my district, at least, and therefore I cannot see the justice of making it a party question.

Senator George A. Davis (Rep., Buffalo,) spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He said:

Can it be that the people of this State who oppose this bill are wrong, and that the few politicians who advocate it are right? I know that the business interests and municipal authorities of the western part of the State severely condemn it. To show that the measure has little merit, we but need to observe that only two of the thirty-two Republican Senators who favor the bill have the courage to advocate it openly on the floor of the Senate. One of these two, the author of the bill, went so far as to attack the Queen City of the Lakes in order to bolster up his obnoxious measure, wherein he quoted police statistics copiously.

Senator Davis read statistics showing that the arrests in Ontario County in proportion to the population are inconsiderable.

Senator McCarren said that the provisions of the Raines bill were quite similar to the provisions of the United States internal revenue laws. The United States Collector merely saw that the United States tax was paid; then his interest substantially ceased. Perhaps Senator Raines desired such a result under his bill.

Mr. McCarren insisted that the police officials of the cities were not to enforce the Raines bill, and that the Republican machine would take the occasion then to appoint an army of agents with police powers to enforce the law. "The Excise Boards have uniformly enforced the law," concluded Mr. McCarren.

Mr. Higgins declared that the penalties under the Raines bill were stringent enough to stop violations of the law.

Mr. McCarren retorted that an affidavit would be no obstacle to a man who wanted to keep a disorderly house.

Mr. Higgins asked if it was not true that all saloons in Brooklyn were open every Sunday.

"Yes," replied Mr. McCarren; "the people there will not allow the saloons to be closed on Sunday. The party that closes Brooklyn saloons will be doomed there."

"The Brooklyn saloons are open by the leave of the Republican administration and Mayor Wurster," interpolated Mr. Cantor.

Concluding, Mr. McCarren said secretly he wished the bill to pass. It would kill the Republican Party at the next election.

Mr. Grady's Objections.

Senator Grady—Does the bill mean temperance? Any man may pay his money and have his license. No one is deprived of his drink. Places may be made fewer, but profits will be made greater. Did temperance interests frame the bill? No. Senator Higgins was given the amendments, and they were printed while he slept.

Mr. Lexow spoke in advocacy of the bill, saying the Democrats were hypocrites in opposing the bill. They attempted to fool the people. "Senator Hill's personal liberty shibboleth did not fool the people, not by 100,000 majority."

The Final Struggle.

When Mr. Lexow had concluded, Senator Ellsworth said he proposed to move to close the debate. Messrs. Cantor and Wray sought recognition. Mr. Ellsworth said that full debate had been allowed.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Guy, providing that Special Deputies reside in the localities in which they serve, and that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City be considered a town.

Debate was closed by a vote of 34 to 14, the Democrats in the negative, Mr. Wieman (Rep., Brooklyn,) absent.

Mr. Cantor's amendment that the cities retain the whole tax was lost—18 to 31; Seibert, Pavey, G. A. Davis, and Coggeshall voting in the affirmative.

A vote was taken on Mr. Cantor's amendment that separate beer and wine licenses be issued; lost—30 to 17, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, and Pavey voting with the Democrats; Seibert and Wieman not voting.

Mr. Guy's amendment to designate the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York to come under the town license fees was lost, viva voce.

Mr. Guy's amendment that the Deputies be residents of the locality in which they serve was lost—35 to 15, Mr. Pavey voting with the Democrats, and Coggeshall not voting.

An amendment offered by Mr. McCarren allowing all-night licenses for places of amusement at an additional charge of $100 was lost—32 to 14, Seibert voting with the Democrats, Coggeshall, Guy, and Wieman not voting.

Another amendment by Mr. McCarren providing that clubs be not licensed was lost—14 to 35, Pavey and Seibert voting with the Democrats, Sullivan, Guy, and Cantor with the Republicans.

A third amendment by Mr. McCarren designating the Brooklyn annexed towns to come under the town license fees was lost viva voce.

Mr. Cantor moved to refer the bill back to the committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause; lost—18 to 31, Pavey, Seibert, G. A. Davis, and Coggeshall voting with the Democrats.

Explaining Their Votes.

The final reading of the bill was then had, and a roll call ordered. The Senators each had five minutes to explain their votes. Senator Ahearn said the bill discriminated in favor of the rich against the poor. The people would repay the Republicans next Fall.

Mr. Cantor spoke against the bill.

Mr. G. A. Davis, (Rep., Buffalo,) opposed the bill.

Mr. Foley also spoke against the bill, as did Mr. McCarren, who delivered what he said was his "final kick."

Mr. McNulty spoke, saying the most obnoxious feature of the bill was that 1,200 saloons in Brooklyn would be cut out of business, causing a loss of much money. He said the bill was piracy legalized. Mr. Nussbaum spoke for the bill.

The bill was put on final passage without any amendments being adopted, and was passed, 31 to 18, Mr. Wieman absent and not voting. Messrs. G. A. Davis of Erie, Seibert of Erie, F. D. Pavey of New-York, (Reps.,) and Mr. Coggeshall of Oneida, (Ind. Rep.,) voted with the Democrats against the bill. The vote on final passage was as follows: Ayes—Ballantine, Brackett, Brown, Brush, Burns, Chahoon, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, Mullin, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wilcox, Wray. Nays—Ahearn, Cantor, Coffey, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Featherson, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Guy, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Munzinger, Pavey, Seibert, Sullivan. Wieman absent and not voting.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was not concluded until 6:15, and was finally announced at 6:30 o'clock. The Senate then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The debate on the Raines bill lasted uninterruptedly from 10 o'clock this morning, and it was listened to by a large audience the entire time. Among those present were Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the New-York Republican County Committee, and Louis F. Payn of Chatham.

CAUCUS MEASURE IN THE HOUSE.

The Machine Has Votes to Spare, but Has Trouble Ahead.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Republican Assemblymen met in caucus to-night and finding they had votes enough to pass the Raines Liquor bill, clamped on the muzzle and decided to drive the measure through their branch of the Legislature. Seventy-five of the 103 members of the majority attended the caucus. The vote by which the Raines bill was declared a caucus measure stood 74 in favor and 1 against, Mr.

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Your blood now by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best Spring Medicine. It thoroughly expels all taints of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Humors, and vitalizes and enriches the blood. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1.

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In Good Old Bible Times

Folks used to be struck dead for lying. If such were the case nowadays, what would be the fate of those drug clerks in New-York who tell you that any remedy is "just as good" as

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

for a Cough or Cold, Croup, Bronchitis, Grippe, or any of those dangerous Throat or Lung troubles that, if neglected, are sure to end up in Pneumonia or Consumption.

ONLY 60 CENTS A BOTTLE. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

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Armstrong voting in the negative. The absentees included six who were ill, and are expected to support the bill. They were excused from attending.

But there's a revolt against the Platt order of things, which, while it will not stop the Raines bill, may make trouble in other directions.

The "kickers," who refused to go into caucus, come from Erie, Kings, and New-York Counties. Eighteen of them met at the Kenmore Hotel this afternoon and decided that they would neither go into caucus nor support the bill. The absentees to-night were Audett of Kings, Babcock of Chautauqua, Blasdell, Brennan, De Graw of Kings, Eddy of Monroe, (sick,) Forrester of Kings, French of New-York, Gray of Dutchess, (sick,) Hill of Erie, Hughes of Kings, Kern of Madison, (sick,) Livingston of Kings, Messiter of Sullivan, (sick,) Murphy of New-York, Peevers of Erie, Perkins of Kings, C. Smith, Springweiler, Steiner of Erie, Storm of Queens, (sick,) Wagstaff, Wilson of Kings, Wilson of New-York, Weed of Essex, (sick.)

Mr. Laimbeer of New-York went to the caucus, remained until it was decided that the action should be final, and then declared he would be bound by no "machine" action, and walked out. The caucus was held in the Assembly parlor, closely guarded, and it was determined to keep its proceedings secret.

Mr. Cutler of Rockland presided. Mr. Husted and Mr. Kelsey were Secretaries. Mr. O'Grady offered the following resolution, which was adopted later:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the Raines bill, as passed by the Senate, and as it comes to the House, be adopted as a Republican measure, and voted for without amendment by any Republican in the Assembly.

This puts the same gag on the Assembly as was applied in the Senate. While this resolution was pending, Mr. Bondy offered an amendment to fix a one-half rate for ale and beer licenses. This was discussed for an hour and a half, and defeated by a vote of 66 to 9. Those who voted for it were Bondy, Armstrong, Van Keuren, McNaughton, Wells, Carlisle, Sheldon, Waldo, and Winne.

Mr. Armstrong suggested an amendment to allow bars in grocery stores, and another to give but one-fifth of the liquor revenue to the State. Both were lost. Mr. Sanger of Oneida proposed an amendment which would subject the appointment of the sixty special Inspectors to civil service rules. The machinists of the party refused to consider it. It is the fact that they are exempted that is the hope of Raines & Co. It is that which will allow political "heelers" to manipulate the machinery. Col. Sanger made a single-handed fight for a change, but by a viva voce vote was overwhelmed, not one of the party voting with him.

After the amendments had been voted down Mr. Bondy presented a resolution similar to the one presented by Mr. O'Grady. It was agreed to let it stand as coming from Mr. Bondy, and then it was adopted. Mr. Armstrong, who voted against it, finally made the vote unanimous.

Mr. Nixon presented a resolution that no member of the caucus support any amendment on the Assembly floor, and this was adopted. Consequently the matter is copperriveted.

A resolution was adopted to suspend the rules Thursday, give the bill its second and third readings, and pass it on that day.

There will be no votes to spare, seventy-six will be needed, seventy-five were at the gathering to-night. The leaders count on Eddy, Gray, Kern, Messiter, and Storm, who were among the absentees, as certain to vote for it. They say that one or two from Kings County will come in when the latter find they can gain nothing against Greater New-York by holding out longer. The leaders are confident that eighty votes will be cast for the bill.

There will be less discussion of the bill in the Assembly than there was in the Senate. The previous question will shut off the protest of the opponents of the measure as soon as it may please the bosses to do so. It looks as if the Raines bill would be ready for the Governor within forty-eight hours.

TROUBLE FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Citizens of Buffalo and Brooklyn Ask His Aid in Defeating Measures.

ALBANY, March 10.—A big delegation of Buffalonians, numbering 110, marshaled by City Treasurer Philip Gerst and Emory P. Close, met Gov. Morton by appointment in the Executive Chamber to-day.

Among those in the party which called to oppose the proposed Raines bill were E. G. S. Miller and Bernard Speidel, brewers; Joseph Block, banker; Emory P. Close, Frank J. Illig, Police Commissioner; Charles Waedel, Fred Haarwagen, George Baltz, County Treasurer; Philip Gerst, City Treasurer; William H. Bradish, Chairman of the Common Council; Joseph C. Vieling and Samuel J. Caldwell, Aldermen; Herbert P. Bissell, and others.

The gentlemen stated to the Governor that they felt that the bill was unfair in that it discriminated against the beer interests. They thought that they were entitled to some consideration in the framing of a general license law for the State. If it should be enforced, the present bill would throw a large number of men out of employment and would be unwelcome to a large element of the community throughout the State.

Gov. Morton shook hands with all as they were personally presented to him, and told them he was glad to see them and would give the measure and their wishes careful attention when the bill should reach him, but the bill had not yet passed, and they should give their views to the Legislature while the bill was in its formation process. The delegation then withdrew.

Gov. Morton was waited upon this afternoon by a delegation of citizens of Brooklyn who were opposed to the Greater New-York bill, and desired an opportunity to express their sentiments to the Governor. The party was marshaled by Senator Brush and included A. A. Low, Superintendent of Schools; W. A. Maxwell, and Mr. Britain of Brooklyn, Cyrus Clark of New-York City, and others. The gentlemen said that if the bill must be passed they would like to have it modified to provide for a referendum on the charter and a resubmission of the question.

ALL CONDEMN THE MEASURE.

What William Steinway and Others Say of the Raines Bill.

Speaking of the Raines bill last night William Steinway said: "I am opposed to the bill. Having expressed my opinion so often on this subject, I need add nothing further than that it is a great injustice to this great city."

John P. Windolph of the Board of Aldermen said: "I am opposed to any such measure."

John B. Pannes, President of the German-American Citizens' Union, said: "I think it is a most pernicious bill. It is a great injustice to this city. It will permit places to be open without regard to fitness or respectability. It is now only a question of $800, as there is no local board to control the matter."

Alderman Elias Goodman said: "I am opposed to it, and think it will hurt the Republican Party very much. I don't believe in making such matters party measures."

Alderman Charles Wines said: "I am decidedly opposed to it. It will surely redound to the injury of the Republican Party in the city and State."

F. A. Ringler, President of the Liederkranz, said: "It is my opinion that the Governor will not sign the bill."

Richard Katzenmayer, President of the United Singers of New-York, and President of the Arion, said: "I think the bill is an outrage."

Tenement-House Law Amendments.

ALBANY, March 10.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill proposing amendments to the tenement-house law for New-York City. Under the amendments tenements now occupy 78 per cent of the area of a lot; stores may extend to within ten feet of the rear of the lot; interior courts or shafts shall not be less than two feet four inches wide; shafts or courts over ten feet square in area shall have no roof or skylight; stairways between basements and first floors shall have fire-proof roofs, and supports shall be of stone and have self-closing doors. One flight of stairs must be inclosed in a bulkhead building of fire-proof material. Water closets may open into shafts of twenty-five square feet in area.

FISTS USED IN THE HOUSE

Continued from Page 1.

The Republican Party was now thoroughly organized, and to pass the Consolidation bill would throw down whatever barrier the party had built. The question of consolidation should be reconsidered, as the people were more opposed than ever to the scheme.

It was the will of the people, Mr. Ebbitts said, that consolidation should become a fact. It was unreasonable that politics should be injected into the bill. Considering that the people had spoken for the scheme, there was but one thing to do, and that was to give them the grandest city in the world, said Mr. Ebbitts. Consolidation would do this. Brooklyn now was bankrupt, and only because it was so close to New-York City. The desire of the majority seemed to be to oppose Greater New-York in the hope that it would keep Brooklyn in the Republican line. Whether or not he ever came back to the Legislature, he would always look back with pleasure upon his action in favor of Greater New-York.

A speech in favor of consolidation was made by Mr. Austin. The people of New-York and Brooklyn desired to unite irrespective of politics; it should be accomplished. Mr. Austin explained the work of the sub-Committee on Greater New-York and quoted from the remarks of those who had appeared before the committee in favor of consolidation. The bill recommended by the sub-committee was as perfect as it could be. It provided for home rule and the creation of the grandest community in the world, and all parts of the Nation could join in pride of that proposed most magnificent of cities, Greater New-York.

Mr. Forrester called for the resubmission of the question, and Mr. Wagstaff stated that he was against the bill, and bitterly opposed to consolidation.

Mr. Ebbits moved the previous question, which was ordered. The question then recurred upon the amendment for resubmission offered by Mr. Forrester.

Mr. Forrester called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 77 nays to 30 yeas.

Mr. Marshall offered as a substitute the bill of Senator Wray providing that the charter of Greater New-York be referred to a vote of the people after compilations.

A speech in favor of the substitute was made by Mr. Marshall. He was followed by Mr. Waldo, who pleaded with the House for the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Marshall.

The previous question was ordered upon motion of Mr. Austin. The Marshall substitute was lost by a vote of 35 ayes to 73 nays.

Mr. Waldo offered an amendment suggested by the Secretary of the Consolidation League. It provided for a new commission to draft a charter for presentation to the Legislature.

Mr. Waldo's substitute was lost and the bill conforming with the Senate Greater New-York bill was progressed to third reading.

DR. RICHARD S. STORRS PROTESTS.

Sends to the Lieutenant Governor His Anti-Consolidation Argument.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn has written a lengthy letter to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, in which he takes a decided stand against the consolidation of Brooklyn with New-York City. Dr. Storrs writes:

In a very large class of our citizens—among whom are those well trained, law-abiding, public spirited, and influential men—it is simply intense indignation at the attitude of the Legislature toward the municipal life of this city, the second in the State, which has had an honorable history for sixty years, and has contributed its fair share to the public prosperity. It is believed to be the purpose of what is very likely a controlling majority in the Legislature to terminate the separate municipal life of Brooklyn by merging it finally in what is expected to be the Greater New-York; and to do this without allowing opportunity to our eleven hundred thousand people to express assent or dissent toward a measure of such vital and immeasurable importance to their city and themselves.

I may perhaps properly add that I am as fully alive as any one can be to the magnificent possibilities of a common and noble civic life in these great communities, when the fit time for that shall have come. After ample discussion, a distinct affirmative vote in the several localities, the wise and farsighted framing of a charter, the approval of it by the people, a consolidation of these cities is possible, which will honor its authors, benefit the cities, signalize the State, and, I think, gratify the Nation. But the frantic haste with which the present imperfect and ill-conceived measure is pushed is a sufficient argument against it, while the men engineering it are too well known to command either confidence or respect. It is certain to delay any desirable consummation, while bringing with it manifold confusion, complication, and disaster.

In reply, the Lieutenant Governor wrote as follows:

I have never believed that consolidation should be forced upon the people of Brooklyn, or any other existing municipality. From the outset, I have said that Brooklyn should not have her identity destroyed without her own consent. The vote of 1894 may have expressed the popular sentiment upon this question at that time, although it certainly was far from satisfactory. Of course, the vote had no binding force in any way. The only reason for taking it was that the Legislature might be advised as to how the majority of the people in the various localities felt upon the subject. But it is evident that the real question we should consider at this time is not what the people wanted in 1894, but what they want now, and I am convinced from many facts which have come under my observation that, while many citizens of Brooklyn want consolidation, a large majority object to having it imposed upon them in just the way provided by the Lexow bill.

Certainly the ambitions of individuals and the contests of factions should not enter into such a question. It seems to me that the first thing to do is to provide for a commission of the very highest character to construct a scheme of government for this vast municipality, and that the commission thus provided for should with the utmost care consider the many and important problems that arise in consolidation, and frame a comprehensive charter to be presented to the next Legislature. Then the people of the various localities will have some conception of the situation, and the Legislature can act upon the matter in full and accurate knowledge of the conditions which should influence its judgment. The amendments to the bill adopted yesterday are doubtless in the right direction.

From one of them I infer that the idea of governing the greater city by commissions created by the Legislature has been abandoned. I hope I am not drawing a wrong inference, for, in my opinion, it would be a fatal mistake to deprive the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn of any of their powers during their respective terms of office. Any action of the kind on the part of the Legislature would arouse a tremendous feeling, and probably bring about the most serious results.

I understand the position taken by a vast number of Brooklyn people is that they have a right to know what kind of municipal government is to be given them under consolidation before they consent to yield up that which they now have. That desire seems to be entirely reasonable on their part. It seems to me that the plan ought to be worked out in its details before the union is consummated. It would be far safer and more satisfactory in the end for the Legislature to have the bill stripped of everything except the provision for a commission to frame a charter. First the charter, and then consolidation by the enactment of the charter, provided it shall prove to be satisfactory to the people. That is the course which they now have. What is the necessity for haste, especially since we are assured that there are to be no commissions?

Nothing can be gained by merely declaring the greater city, for "consolidation" must surely be nothing but a word until the machinery can be provided for carrying it into effect. So far as the political aspects of the case are concerned, I agree with you that consolidation upon the plan proposed will do a very serious injury to the Republican Party. In constructing the Greater New-York I fear we will also construct the greater Tammany, and that the beneficent government now intrenched in Brooklyn will be exchanged for something even worse than your city suffered under during the reign of the Willoughby Street dictator. As to the effect the pending measure will have upon the Republican vote in Brooklyn the coming Fall, I am not in a position to form anything like an accurate judgment, but I must confess to very grave apprehensions. Of course, if the public interests demand the measure, the question of its effect upon the future of the Republican Party should be entitled to little or no consideration, but I am not yet satisfied that consolidation will promote the substantial interests of the people who are to be affected by it.

It looks very much as if the Lexow bill will pass, although it is possible, and even probable, that in the event of disapproval by the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, or even by the Mayor of Brooklyn alone, the Legislature will look upon the matter in a different light. The difficulty with the position taken by the anti-consolidationists is that most of the Senators are firmly convinced that by passing a consolidation bill they are carrying into effect the vote of 1894, as they think they ought to do. It is not my intention to criticise in any way their action, but I take a different view as to the binding effect of that vote upon the present Legislature. Certainly it cannot be said with reason that the vote of 1894 requires the passage of the bill in question.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I earnestly deprecate any action on the part of Brooklyn Republicans growing out of this matter, that would be detrimental to the interests of the party. There are many and controlling reasons why the Republican Party should succeed this Fall especially—reasons that ought to outweigh any action on the part of the Legislature upon the greater New-York question.

So far as the Governor is concerned in the matter, I believe he will act upon his judgment, whatever the consequences may be to himself personally.

Dr. Storrs, who is a pr

CUBANS HERE ARE ALERT

Rumors Not Authenticated Cause Considerable Excitement.

MORE REPORTS OF SPANISH ATROCITIES

Fidel G. Pierra Takes Issue with Senator Hale—An Issue of Postage Stamps Printed Here.

Cuban affairs cut a wide swath yesterday. While Senators at Washington were talking on the conduct of Dupuy de Lome Cubans in this city were paying their addresses to Senator Hale for his speech of the preceding day. There was great elation at the Cuban Junta late in the afternoon over a report, subsequently learned to be unfounded, that the Senate had requested that the Spanish Minister be presented with his passport. Excitement followed when another rumor, not authenticated, reached the Junta that Gen. Calixto Garcia and his fellow-members of the so-called Bermuda expedition had been indicted by the United States Grand Jury.

The Bermuda lay all day anchored near Liberty Island, suspected of being in readiness to sail away, but what her plans were could not be learned. The report that Gen. Garcia would sail in her was stoutly denied at the headquarters. "He will not leave the jurisdiction of the court while he is under bond," said Secretary Smith. "He is not the man to run away."

An incident of the day, likely to be considered an interesting one in the history of Cuba should the present insurrection be successful, was the issue of postage stamps. It was said that in the eastern provinces of Cuba, where the insurgents hold sway, the old postal service is preserved, mail matter being accepted by the Prefects of the different towns on payment of specified sums, when it is forwarded by messenger to the Prefect of the place nearest its destination, and thence distributed. No postage stamp was heretofore used in that service, but it is proposed to introduce them now, and the designs of the stamps issued yesterday correspond to those issued by the former republic.

They bear the escutcheon of the Cuban Republic—a shield, the lower portion of which contains the Cuban flag, over which is a strip of ocean, on which is outlined a key. In the background is a rising sun. They are of four denominations, one of 2 centavos, (2 cents, United States coin,) of a gray tint; one of 5 centavos, in blue; one of 10 centavos, in orange, and another of 25 centavos, in green. They were printed in this city.

TAKES ISSUE WITH SENATOR HALE.

What Fidel G. Pierra Has to Say of the Affairs of Cuba.

Fidel G. Pierra had something to say yesterday concerning the speech of Senator Hale.

"The speech," said he, "is astonishing. Senator Hale says 'this is not war. It is not battle. It is incendiarism. It is the torch of destruction. It is murder. It is outrage. It is the wildest strife of savagery.' Well, Mr. Hale has the right to say anything he likes. All war is destructive—destructive mainly of human life, which is dearer than sugar cane. But he says things that show the densest ignorance.

The battle of Peralejo would be considered a battle anywhere. When Santos Cildes was killed Gen. Martinez Campos took the command. It was for the Spaniards a complete rout. They left in the field 400 dead. Their wounded were taken care of by the Cubans before their own wounded were attended to. Gen. Maceo personally superintended the work of feeding them and having their wounds dressed. Then Gen. Maceo sent word to Campos that if he would send men with stretchers they might take the wounded away. Campos did so. These very wounded afterward published in the Spanish newspaper La Union of Manzanillo an expression of their thanks to Gen. Maceo and the Cuban soldiers for the kind treatment they had received.

"Then, again, there was the battle of Coliseo, where the Spanish loss was very heavy. The number of dead I do not know. There were about 400 wounded.

"In all cases the Cubans turn over to the Spaniards any prisoners, simply taking the rifles and ammunition from the private soldiers, but leaving their side arms to the officers.

Between the 17th and 24th of December Gen. Gomez compelled Martinez Campos to change his base of operations seven times, although the Cubans numbered only 14,000 to the 45,000 of the Spanish troops. That was after the rout of Coliseo. It would have been more than a rout, by the way, had the Cubans had more ammunition. They had surrounded the Spaniards when Gen. Gomez found that there were only two rounds of ammunition left. I do not know how military men express it, but he made an opening so that the Spaniards could pass out. It was because of this experience that Gen. Campos hastened to Havana and acknowledged that he had been overmatched. Is not that war, conducted with ability?

"Now, as to the destruction of property. The sugar crop represents 80 per cent. of the productions of the island, and it is the mainspring of the commercial movement of about $100,000,000 in the country. To prevent the taking in of that crop means to deprive the Spanish Treasury of 80 per cent. of the revenue it derives from the island, and thereby to cripple its resources for carrying on the war.

"The canefields destroyed have been those of the planters who have refused to obey the orders of the Cuban Government not to grind cane. They have destroyed the houses connected with the plantations in only a few instances, where they were used as fortresses by the Spanish soldiers.

"Now, as to savagery. We have seen what the Cubans do with the wounded, and the atrocities of the Spaniards of daily occurrence are duly recounted. The charges of cruelty against the Cubans are always general. Where are the instances? I'll give them to you myself. Some time ago a minor officer under Gomez was guilty of some misdeed. Was it overlooked or rewarded? The man was hanged. Again, three soldiers under José M. Rodriguez, who had formerly belonged to a band of bandits and had joined the insurgents, committed depredations. They were court-martialed and hanged.

"Such things happen in the path of every army. Prime Minister Canovas has said that the war is being carried on humanely, and he evidently makes an impression on Senatore Hale. This same Canovas last October said it would be a war of extermination.

"There is another matter on which I take issue with the Senator. It may be new to him, but it is none the less true that while Calderon Collantes was protesting to the American Minister, Perry, during the late war, that Spain was very much pained to see the troubles here, and was resolved to do nothing that might encourage the Southern people, and, as a proof, called attention to the fact that in the declaration of neutrality the word belligerency had been omitted, nevertheless he was sending private instructions to the Captain General in Cuba to direct the Collectors of Customs to offer every facility to the Southern Confederacy, and every Southern man who landed there was treated with the greatest consideration by those in authority.

"There are a number in New-York to-day who can testify to this from personal experience. One, who has an office in Broadway, was the second in command of the Florida. He can tell Mr. Hale something about it. He was also in command of various blockade runners, and Cuba was his base of operations.

"I have a letter from another gentleman recalling certain facts, now history. I'll read a few lines: 'The Alabama, being in the Port of Havana, the New-York steamer arrived, bringing news of the assassination of Lincoln. That night champagne ran in Havana like water in celebration of the event. You are no doubt aware that Havana disputed with Nassau the privilege of being the most favored port of the blockade runners.'

"There are a number of other persons in New-York who were at that time connected with the Cuban customs service—one at Cienfuegos, who himself saw the instructions with reference to the treatment of Southerners.

"Senator Hale says we have no Government, except on paper; no courts—nothing but straggling bands in straggling camps. If the Senator were in Cubitas he might be differently impressed. A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited Cubitas, and described the headquarters of the Government there, some months ago. They also have civil courts in the Province of Santiago, where the civil administration is complete. The Constitution is of course rudimentary, and provisional for two years.

"There are Prefects in all the towns, however, who act as both civil and criminal magistrates. The administration has also been carried into Puerto Principe and into part of the Province of Santa Clara.

"We have no ports? Well, let me say that not one foot of timber nor one pound of sugar is exported from those Provinces without paying the Cuban Government a tax, and Cuban officials are the only ones to be found beyond a two or three miles' walk from any of the ports in those provinces still held by the Spanish Government.

"The Cuban Government has also conducted a postal service for the last two months. There has been no difficulty in communication between the insurgents and their friends in New-York. There is a coast line of 2,200 miles. The Spaniards hold seventeen ports. But they cannot effectively patrol the coast. They cannot navigate it at night. They can get no pilots. There are 1,240 reefs on the two coasts. Two Spanish war vessels have already been their victims. The pilots were shot. It was a life for a ship each time, but it was willingly sacrificed."

HAVANA CITIZENS TO PROTEST.

Address of Indignation Against Insurgents to Gen. Weyler.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 10.—The significance of the address which was presented to Gen. Weyler by the citizens of Havana, protesting against the action of Congress, and which has just been received here, appears to be greater than has been appreciated, as the signatures give it every appearance of representing citizens of high standing in Cuba.

The names include all the representative bodies of Havana, the political and social clubs, including the Union Club, the most exclusive society club of Cuba; all the conductors of newspapers of that city, including La Discusion, El Pais, and La Lucha, exclusively Cuban papers of the Home Rule Party and of republican ideas of government, and also the names of Messrs. Galvez and Montoro, generally known and revered by Cubans. The address is as follows:

"Your Excellency: The greatest indignation has been felt by the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba without distinction of political parties and nationality, on hearing of the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, recognizing and giving, without regard to the law of nations, followed by all the civilized people of the world, the rights of belligerency to undisciplined hordes composed of adventurers of all the races, of foreigners, bandits, and deluded or insane persons, that cannot represent without offending even those Cubans who desire the independence from Spain the people of Cuba, wherein all that is intelligent, civilized, laborious, and rich, protest and condemn an insurrection powerful only to hang peaceful citizens, burn the fields, and destroy undefended villages.

"The undersigned wish to have it emphasized now, before your Excellency, the worthy representative of the Spanish fatherland, that Spain has been unjustly slandered at the same time as your Excellency, by a Congress that probably could not find better arguments than to adopt resolutions in which is treated with such great injustice a nation to whom this continent owes the benefits of culture and the Island of Cuba the state of progress and liberty and the riches that have made her to be envied by the world.

"We renew to your Excellency our loyalty without conditions, in order to maintain upright the Spanish flag, and we pledge to sustain and maintain it, our lives and our fortunes.

HAVANA, March 4, 1896.

Francisco de los Santos Guzman, President of the Spanish Club.

Antonio Quesada, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Prudencio Rabell, Vice President of the Reform Party.

Laureano Rodriguez, President of the Merchants' Association.

Segundo Tunon, President of the Union of Commercial Clerks.

Marcelino Gonzalez, Vice President of the Produce Exchange.

Manuel Valle, President of the Union Tobacco Manufacturers.

Florencio Vicente, President of the Club Gallego.

Marques de Pinar del Rio, President ad interim of the Union Constitutional Party.

J. M. Galvez, President of the Home Rule Party.

Adolfo Sanchez Arcilla y Manuel Calvo, President of the Planters' Association.

J. Novo, President of Society Aires of Minha Terra.

Conde de la Reunion de Cuba, President of the Union Club.

Antonio Corzo, editor of the Union Constitucional.

Nicholas Rivero, editor Diario de la Marina.

Ricardo del Monte, editor El Pais—Home Rule and Republican.

Antonio San Miguel, editor La Lucha—Home Rule and Republican.

R. Arquelles, President of the Habana Railroad, Docks of Regla, and Bank of Commerce.

J. M. Borges, Vice President Cienfuegos Villa Clara Railroad.

Francisco Godinez, Governor of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba.

Rafael Montoro, President ad interim of the Economical Society of the Friends of the Country, Home Ruler-Republican member of the Cortes.

A. S. de Bustamante, President of the Real State Owners' Association.

Francisco Santaeulalia, Secretary of the Asturian Club.

José Cubelo, editor Diario de la Familia.

Antonio Jover, Vice President of the Society of Authors and Artists.

Ernesto Lecuona, editor El Comercio.

Juan Lopez Sena, editor of Avisador Comercial.

Francisco Busquets, President of Retailers' Association.

Santiago Rodriguez Yllera, President of the Young Men's Union Constitutional Association.

J. A. Coronado, editor La Discusion—Home Rule Republican.

Peregrino Garcia, Vice President Calbares Railroad.

Isidoro Cano, President Cardenas Jucaro Railroad.

Ezequiel Garcia, Vice President Sagua Railroad.

Manuel Saavedra, President City Railroad.

REPORTS OF MORE CRUELTIES.

Letters Tell of Recent Atrocities on the Part of Spaniards.

A considerable correspondence was received yesterday from Cuba. It dealt largely with recent atrocities under Gen. Weyler. From a letter dated Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 28, the following paragraphs are copied:

Although Gen. Weyler says that nobody will be punished in any way unless he is convicted of some crime, assassination proceeds on a larger scale. In order that you may judge to what extent it is carried on, I will give you a few instances:

On the morning of the 14th inst., in the ward of Maravilla, in the town of Guantanamo, the following persons were found murdered:

Celestion Perran, colored planter, fifty years.
Luciano Faure, colored planter, forty-five years.
Policarpo Baro, colored laborer, thirty-five years.
Elias Duran, colored planter, sixty-five years.
Manuel Munoz, colored planter, seventy years.
Miguel Perez, colored laborer, fifty-eight years.
Felix Casado, white planter, forty years.
Rufino Luque, white planter, thirty-eight years.
Elias Jimenez, white planter, forty years.
José Gomez, white planter, twenty-one years.
Ramon Maleta, colored laborer, forty-five years.
Tomas Specht, colored laborer, twenty years.
Rafael Carbonell, colored laborer, fifty years.

The first of the individuals named had left this city the previous day for Guantanamo with his stepdaughter. He was the owner of a small coffee estate. Another of the murdered men had arrived with six horses loaded with 1,200 pounds of coffee. He was accompanied by a lady and a child of one year. The coffee was sold by the men of the guerrilla of Goyo Romero, and the proceeds distributed among them.

In Hongolosongo, District of Cobre, on a coffee plantation, a Spanish guerrilla cut to pieces a lawyer from Seville, also a colored man, Juan Despaigne, and several others whose names I have not yet ascertained. They were all peaceable people, engaged in their agricultural occupations.

In the Maniel, a Spaniard, an old man, a farmer named Cortez, and another by the name of Vicente, fifty years old, whose only crime was to have a relative with the Cubans, were manacled with five others whose names I have not yet learned, and they were all shot at different places in the district of Cobre.

In the District of Songo, the Lieutenant of the guerrilla Tegeda, and the negro Carvajal robbed and murdered Victoriano Dominuez, forty years of age, a Spaniard and owner of a small shop. The Lieutenant in his report says that he had an encounter with the enemy, killed one of them, and had suffered no losses. Near the sugar estate of Sabanilla an old colored man of about sixty-five years was found dead, and near Peladero a Spaniard of about sixty years was also murdered. The guerrilla of Guantanamo had passed by those places. In Palma San Juan, first the husband was killed in the bushes near by, and when his wife, Sofia Cabaud, went to see what they had done with him, she was also killed.

In a letter from Puerto Principe it is stated that Mr. Melcher Bernal, owner of the sugar estate Lugareno, presented himself to Gen. Weyler and reported that his estate was grinding cane because he had previously made arrangements with the Cuban Government, to which he was compelled to pay a tax.

"What I want," answered Weyler, "is that you should grind and that is all."

This was instanced by the Cubans to show that Gen. Weyler is trying to bolster up an appearance of restored order.

In the same letter it is said, although no other reports in confirmation of it have been received, that a proclamation has been issued ordering that all persons having a relative with Cubans in the field must leave the island at once. This would, it was said, have very curious effects, for the reason that Spanish officers have relatives among the insurgents. The Spanish General Gonzales Munuz has a nephew, Justo Campina, serving as Captain in the Cuban ranks; Gen. Garcia Navarro has a nephew, Goaquin Garcia, also with the Cubans; Col. Ulpiano Sanchez has one nephew, Marino Sanchez, and one brother, Francis Sanchez, who is a Colonel in the Cuban Army; Col. Pujols has two sons in the Cuban Army; Lieut. Col. Pagliere, Chief of Police of Santiago de Cuba, has one son with the rebels.

The Cubans are asking if all these Spanish officers will have to leave the island. It is believed by the Cubans that such an order may have been issued by some provincial official. Fidel G. Piera said yesterday that the last steamer of the Hererra Line, which left Santiago for San Domingo took away over 350 passengers, all people of some note in Santiago.

A DOG WORTH FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That Sum Was Bequeathed to Him, and He Has Gone West for His Health.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican, Feb. 29.

Perhaps the most distinguished party of tourists the Brown Palace Hotel ever gave shelter to registered there yesterday afternoon. All of its members did not register, for one—and he the most distinguished of them all, in his way—cannot form a letter of the alphabet, let alone write his name. The illiterate traveler is a fox terrier, far advanced in years, and suffering from phthisis in its last stages.

This dog is an eminently noteworthy animal because of the circumstance that some time ago he became heir in his own right to a fortune of $50,000. The money was willed to him by his master, a wealthy Philadelphian named Davis. He is in Colorado by the advice of his physician, a veterinarian of the Quaker City, who hoped the mild climate and dry atmosphere would benefit the health of the opulent canine invalid.

With the fox terrier are the two Misses Davis, daughters of the animal's kind-hearted master; W. H. Reynolds, a friend of the family, and a maid whose duties are to nurse the dog, give him his cod liver oil, cough balsam, and other medicines, and accompany him in his daily airings.

Like many rich members of the human family, wealth and ease have not brought happiness to the four-footed legatee of the fifty-thousand-dollar fortune. Day and night the poor brute, if such a term be properly applied to a dog with a big bank account, can be heard coughing in the most dismal fashion. He has now been afflicted with tuberculosis for nearly a year, and is steadily growing worse. Should the balmy airs of the Rocky Mountains fail to bring him relief, it is highly probable, though sad to contemplate, that the bulk of his terrier-ship's legacy will either go to buy him a gravestone or revert to the State of Pennsylvania. It is understood that the fox terrier will leave no heirs, and that Mr. Davis of Philadelphia failed to make other provision in his will for the disposition of the $50,000 than that it should be expended in caring for his commonplace pet.

As the dead man's children and other relatives loved and revered him, his wishes in the matter of the $50,000 were respected to the letter, and no one thought of contesting the fox terrier's title to his legacy. It has since been specifically applied to the uses set down in the will. When he is at home in Philadelphia the dog is under the care of a veterinary surgeon, specially retained to attend him. A nurse, the woman who now has charge over him in the hotel, was also engaged to attend the fortunate little beast. She watches over him as one might over a tender babe at all times, anticipating his every want and giving him the most patient tending.

Some months ago the wealthy fox terrier's lungs grew worse than ever, and his attending physician diagnosed the malady to be pulmonary consumption. Treatment in Philadelphia did not much benefit the singular patient, so removal to Colorado was prescribed. The advice thus given was acted on, and some eight weeks ago the Misses Davis, Mr. Reynolds, the fox terrier, and his nurse reached Denver. A two weeks' stay here showed no marked improvement in the dog's condition, so the party journeyed on to a still milder climate. This they found in Southern California.

It is understood that the premature setting in of the rainy season in that section caused the party to migrate again a couple of days ago, and early yesterday its members got back to this city. They engaged a suite of seven rooms on the parlor floor, one room of the suite being occupied by the dog and his nurse. The rooms are the best in the house. How long their sojourn here this time is going to be will depend to a great extent on how the prevailing weather affects the lungs of their canine Croesus.

People in the hotel who saw the fox terrier when he passed through Denver two months ago say his cough is much more severe now than it was then. He is also reported to have lost weight, but both these discouraging symptoms may be due to his journey on the train. The terrier is a very fastidious little beast, delicate in the matter of food, and although he is as homely as any street mongrel that ever sported a tomato can on the tip of his tail, his airs and ways are properly blue-blooded and aristocratic.

TO LOCATE A SCREW IN HIS LUNG.

Thomas A. Edison to Try X Rays on Norman Barry.

Norman Barry, a reporter, may shortly be taken to Thomas A. Edison to have a shadowgraph taken of his body by X rays to determine the location in his right lung of a screw one and three-quarter inches long, which has been there twenty years.

Barry is a native of Massachusetts. When he was three years old, in playing with the screw, he put it in his mouth, and a spasm resulted in his drawing the screw into his throat. His father, in trying to remove the screw, pushed it into his windpipe, and it went into his lung. His parents refused to have an operation to extract it performed.

The boy suffered from hemorrhages, but he was fairly robust. He went to Yale College. He was a student at the General Theological Seminary, but recently, because of hemorrhages, was compelled to give up his course. He placed himself under the care of Dr. E. N. Brandt, who has a pulmonary hospital at 3 East Forty-seventh Street, two months ago.

Dr. Brandt detected a cavity in the lung. The patient expectorated blood and pus. There were physical signs of the presence of a foreign body in the lung, and occasionally there was great pain.

Treatment with Dr. Cyrus Edson's aseptotin gave relief and Barry is now much better in health, but is anxious to be rid of the screw.

If the Röntgen rays detect the screw, a rib will be resected, and a Paquelin knife of platinum, at white heat, will be used to cut into the lung to the screw and extract it.

Taught a Lamb to Eat Grass.

From The Portland Oregonian.

It is probable that few persons have ever seen a lamb seven months old which did not know that grass was good to eat, and know how to eat it. A lamb in this fix arrived here a few days since on a ship from the antipodes. It was a fine-blooded Marvin ram, for the Baldwin Land and Sheep Company of Crook County. It was only about a month old when put on board the ship, with its mother, and it never saw any grass till it got here. Charles Cartwright, who received it, spent some time teaching it to eat grass, by pouring oats, to which it was accustomed, out on the lawn. It is evident from this that by putting a lot of young lambs on board ship and accustoming them to go without grass, a breed of sheep might be evoluted which could live and thrive on the Desert of Sahara, or on a barren rock, if plenty of oats, potato peelings, &c., were furnished them.

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LODGE IN A FINE FRENZY

He Attacks the Spanish Minister in a Speech in the Senate.

THINKS HE SHOULD BE SENT HOME

The Massachusetts Jingo Angered by De Lome's Criticism of Some of His Intemperate Cuban Talk.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Public opinion outside of the "august" Senate had been heading toward the ground occupied by the President before the Senators who recently were so ready to declare war against Spain had manifested any symptoms of returning sanity. Sympathy with the Cubans had wrought up the advocates of extreme action by the United States so that it seemed next to impossible to induce any public man to consider all the possibilities involved in a recognition of the independence of the Cubans, and perhaps the acceptance of the duty of intervening to insure independence. Senator Morgan's offer to carry a chip on his shoulder, the knocking off of which should be taken as an intimation of Spanish desire for war, made the Senate jabber sound a little ridiculous. Then came the arraignment of Gen. Weyler and the challenge of Senator Hale that the matter had gone far enough.

Senator Lodge now adds to the humorous aspect of the case by joining in a demand that the interviews of the Spanish Minister, in which he answers the comments upon the course of the Spanish in Cuba, shall be considered as justifying the dismissal of Mr. De Lome for acts of impropriety. The usefulness of this jarring of Senatorial opinions is that it affords time for the Senators to think over the situation and to discover whether they were quite right in undertaking to compel President Cleveland to act more rashly in 1896 than Gen. Grant could find justification for acting in 1875, when he declared that recognition of the independence of Cuba would be "impracticable and indefensible."

Gen. Grant then declared that the time might come when it would be imperative that there should be intervention to stop the cruelties to the Cubans and the loss to the people of the United States brought about by the protracted struggle, but that was after the war or the insurrection in Cuba had lasted nearly ten years, and when there was no more indication than now of an established Government by the insurgents. There is good reason to believe that sympathy with the Cubans will not lead the Administration to adopt a course that would involve the United States in a war with Spain for which there is no good ground, and which Spain evidently is determined shall not be permitted if the Spanish Government can prevent such an unhappy calamity.

As the debate on the Cuban question proceeds the one fact stands out prominently—that Congress trailed its dignity in the dust when it undertook, in utter disregard of the Administration, to give encouragement to the insurgents by adopting resolutions favoring belligerency. Some of the Senators who permitted themselves to be led away by the jingo cry are ashamed of themselves, and speeches like that of Mr. Hale yesterday, with its illustrations of the wide departure of Senate and House from the traditional American policy, and that of Mr. Hoar to-day, in which the Committee on Foreign Relations was taunted with having played into the hands of the jingoes, add to their discomfiture.

Having cast dignity and discretion to the winds in its handling of the Cuban matter, it is not strange that the Senate now is involved in wrangles, and that the general public finds the Senate Chamber the most interesting place in the city to visit.

The spectacle of Senator Sherman and the venerable George Frisbie Hoar glaring at each other from their places on the floor and exchanging bitter personal remarks is not the least exciting feature of this remarkable contest between reason and jingoism. There was the usual large number of spectators in the galleries to-day when the Senate convened. The diplomatic gallery, as on former days when the Cuban resolutions have been up, was well filled, the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote being its most distinguished occupant.

There was no delay in the programme, Mr. Lodge meeting the expectation of a lively time by directing attention to a recently published criticism by the Spanish Minister of statements made by Lodge and other Senators relating to Spain's treatment of Cuba, and then pitching into the Minister for commenting in the public press upon debates in the Senate. Mr. Lodge, who does not yet appreciate fully the ridiculous position he occupies, worked himself into a fine frenzy in his denunciation of Señor De Lome, and Mr. Teller, another who voted for the Senate resolutions, also criticised the Minister.

Both professed to believe that the President would be justified in giving him his quittance.

Mr. Gray had a good word to say for the Minister, and robbed Mr. Lodge's attack of most of its force. Other Senators joined in the exchange of opinions.

It remained for Mr. Hoar to furnish the most exciting feature of the performance when his resolution providing that the Cuban question be over until April 6 was laid before the Senate. Mr. Sherman desired immediate action upon it, declaring that it was a reflection upon the Committee on Foreign Relations and designed to turn the discussion into a moot debate. Mr. Hoar, with an intensity which was appreciated alike by Senators and strangers, denied the power of his aged colleague to penetrate the secrets of his brain. After this savage remark it was impossible for either to recede, and for the next thirty minutes their charges and retorts kept the chamber at the top of excitement.

Mr. Hoar plainly had the better of the argument. There was no answer to his declaration that Congress should act with the President and the President with Congress. Mr. Hoar is not the only American citizen who realizes the predicament in which the country has been placed by the intemperate haste of the Congress. There was much talk which did not help the cause of the Cubans, and finally the resolution went over. There is no likelihood of a vote on the House substitute resolutions before the last of the week at the earliest, and there are many who think the resolutions are as good as dead.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Some of the Provisions of the Measure as It Will Be Presented.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs still has under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill. While the measure has not been completed, enough of its provisions are known to give an abstract of it approximating the shape in which it will be presented to the House. The important question of increasing the navy has not yet been agreed upon, but it is quite certain that a number of battleships and torpedo boats will be authorized. Members of the committee differ as to what this increase shall be. Some favor six battleships and fifteen torpedo boats, while others want four battleships and from twenty to thirty torpedo boats. The bill will carry an appropriation outside of any authorized increase in the navy, of about $28,500,000. As the bill now stands, its principal provisions are as follows:

For prizes for excellence in gunnery exercises, $6,000; for ocean and lake surveys, $14,000; bounties for naval apprentices, $33,750; expenses of recruiting, $45,000; ordnance and ordnance stores, $180,000; reserve supply of guns for ships of the navy, $25,000; reserve supply of projectiles for ships of the navy, $200,000; reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers $250,000; for improving the gun plant, Washington Navy Yard, $50,000; for new brick magazine at Fort Mifflin, Penn., $50,000; for water supply, Naval Magazine, Dover, N. J., $15,000; arming and equipping the naval militia, $50,000; contingent expenses, Bureau of Ordnance, $8,000; civil establishment, Bureau of Ordnance, $29,324; equipment of vessels, $1,312,147; contingent expenses, Bureau of Equipment, $12,000; maintenance of yards and docks, $265,000; repair and preservation of yards and stations, $400,000; Naval Home, Philadelphia, $79,800; maintenance of naval hospitals, $20,000; provisions and commuted rations for seamen and marines, $1,205,000; preservation and completion of vessels on stocks and in ordinary condition, $1,492,500; additional supply of torpedoes, $142,000; completion, repair, and preservation of machinery of vessels, $425,000; for replacing machinery and repairing of engines of the cruiser Chicago, $150,000; replacing boilers of the cruiser Atlanta and repair of her machinery, $100,000; replacing boilers of the Dolphin, $60,000; replacing machinery of the Hartford, $75,000; repairs and improvements at the Naval Academy, $50,000; repair and improvement of marine barracks at the various posts, $10,000, and for the erection of officers' quarters at Sitka, Alaska, $2,500.

On account of hulls and outfits of vessels heretofore authorized and steam machinery for them, $5,395,679 is allowed. Toward armament of these vessels $3,890,204 is allotted, and toward completing their equipment an appropriation of $237,000 is made.

The bill contemplates placing the old frigate Hartford in condition for active service and under the appropriation for "preservation and completion," a proviso is added that nothing in that section shall be construed to deprive the Secretary of the Navy of authority to make the necessary repairs on this vessel. The repairs, outside of machinery, for which $75,000 is allowed, are estimated at about $100,000.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

Still Under Discussion in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The annual fight in the House of Representatives against the appropriation of $196,000 for "special and necessary facilities over the trunk lines between Boston and New-Orleans," carried in the bill for the past seventeen years, engaged the attention of the House to-day in the course of the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. It was precipitated by Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) in charge of the bill, making a point of order that it was an appropriation for a purpose not authorized by existing law. After some debate the point of order was overruled by the Chair, (Mr. Payne, Rep., N. Y.,) who followed several precedents in rulings to that effect, going back as far as the Forty-fourth Congress. Later Mr. Loud moved to strike out the item, but this was defeated, on a vote by tellers, 93 to 114. Previously, on a division, the vote was—yeas 100, nays 95. So the item remains in the bill.

Paragraphs providing appropriations for special facilities between Kansas City and Newton, Kan., and between Chicago and Omaha were stricken out on points of order.

The provisions of the bill setting forth in detail the regulations under which street car mail service should be conducted, the prices to be paid, &c., were stricken out on a point of order made by Mr. Pickler, (Rep., S. D.) This necessitated an increase of $70,000 in the item of carfare and bicycle allowance to carriers.

Only two or thre miscellaneous matters were disposed of in the session—bills for the relief of individuals. At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

The National University.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The bill incorporating the National University of the United States was to-day favorably reported to the Senate. It grants a charter to the university, provides for its government, grants it the ground in the City of Washington designated by President Washington as a site for a National University, and appropriates $15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and $25,000 for the year following.

Congressional Doings.

—The House Judiciary Committee considered yesterday, without action, a bill introduced by Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which permits any citizen or subject of a foreign power claiming of the United States, under treaty or upon the principles of international law, indemnity for injury to person or property, to bring suit upon such claim in any United States Circuit Court. The bill has the approval of Secretary Olney, who regards it as simpler in character and more limited in scope than any previous bill on the same subject which has come under his observation.

—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Linton of Michigan to re-classify railway postal clerks and prescribe their salaries. Under the bill these clerks are thrown into ten classes, with salaries ranging from not exceeding $800 to $1,800. Leave of absence for fifteen days per annum, with pay, is allowed.

—The sub-committee of the House Committee of Ways and Means, having under consideration several bills relating to reciprocity and commercial treaties, will have a series of public hearings, commencing Monday, March 16, and closing March 21.

—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories yesterday, by the unanimous votes of Senators Davis, White, and Shoup, ordered a favorable report on the bill to admit New-Mexico to Statehood.

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Novels and Historical Works at Auction.

A private library was sold at auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday. Among the books were the following:

Disraeli's complete works, six volumes, New-York, 1881, $7.80; B. J. Lossing's "The Hudson from the Wilderness to the Sea," 306 engravings on wood, New-York, 1866, $3.25; Macaulay's "Miscellaneous Works," New-York, 1880, $4.50.

"Harlem: Its Origin and Early Annals," illustrations nad maps, New-York, 1881, $17; "The Turner Gallery," 120 steel engravings, two volumes, New-York, $5.25, and H. A. Washington's "Writings of Thomas Jefferson," nine volumes, scarce, New-York, 1854, $15.75.

The Fatal "Ow."

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

The diphthong "ow" has long been recorded in the names of two great battles that resulted in a crushing defeat to the forces of aspiring European nations. It now occurs again in the name Adowa, where befell the disaster to the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

The first of these great battles was:

On dread Pultowa's day,
When fortune left the royal Swede.

It was there that Peter of Russia, surnamed the Great, put an end to the career of the dashing and erratic Charles XII. of Sweden, and brought Russia into the ranks of European powers.

The next conflict that has been given a name with the fatal diphthong prominent in its pronunciation was Sadowa, the battle in which the Prussian armies defeated those of Austria, in 1866, a battle that gave the Hohenzollerns precedence over the Hapsbergs in the affairs of Germany, that regained for Prussia all that was won by Frederick the Great and lost at the hands of Napoleon. It paved the way for the formation of the German Empire with the King of Prussia as its ruler.

If the defeat at Adowa means to Italy what Pultowa did to Sweden and Sadowa did to Austria, the omen is, indeed, evil, and hopes of Italian empire in Africa are ended.

Eagles Partial to This Family.

From The Boston Journal.

A thrilling experience with two large arctic eagles took place on the marshes of Seabrook on Thursday. Daniel A. Walton of that town was in his team on the border of the marshes when he noticed the approach of two uncommonly large eagles, and to his astonishment and fear they began to settle down with the evident intention of making an attack upon him.

They swooped down upon him in a most ferocious manner. His only weapon of defense was a coal basket, which he used in an unsuccessful effort to ward them off. They became so desperate in their attack that Mr. Walton jumped from the wagon and ran for protection to the nearest house. The eagles pursued him until he was safe inside. Then they turned about and went off, making loud outcries. A few years ago Samuel Walton, an uncle of Daniel, was attacked in a similar manner by an eagle, and had to hide under his wheelbarrow to escape from his angry antagonist.

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RECEIVE WORD FROM GEN. BOOTH

His Message Read to Members of the Salvation Army at a Private Meeting.

A meeting of the Salvation Army was held last night at the headquarters in West Fourteenth Street, at which Commissioner Eva Booth presided. The meeting was private, in so far as none but soldiers of the Salvation Army were permitted to be present.

Commissioner Booth, in opening the meeting, said that she did not intend to refer to the prevailing unpleasantness and the dissensions in the army which had broken it up into two camps except to read a cablegram from her father, Gen. Booth, which was received yesterday from London.

The purport of the telegram, which was addressed to the officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army in America, was that although his heart was torn he was nevertheless determined to conduct the government of the army irrespective of persons. If he had been willing to make an exception in favor of one person in order to retain the loyalty of that person he would deservedly have lost forever the confidence and respect of all honest-hearted men and the approval of his own conscience, and that the interests of the army were dearer to him than his own flesh and blood.

When Miss Booth reached that point in the cablegram where Gen. Booth referred to his family she was so overcome that she could not proceed, and Commissioner Carleton finished the reading of the dispatch, which concluded by asking the prayers of the army for Eva Booth and her comrades in America. The reading of the dispatch was received with loud applause.

Addresses were made by Commissioner Booth, Col. Eadie, and other officers.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Seventy-four members of the Salvation Army, headed by Capt. Lindsay, were enrolled under the banner of Ballington Booth last night at the Belleville Avenue Barracks. Only former members of the Army were admitted to the barracks.

The first meeting of the new Army in this city will be held at Essex Lyceum, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Seventy-five Salvationists, composing the Harrison Corps, went over in a body last night to the new movement. They were led by Capt. Wilkins and Lieut. Strickland.

GEN. BOOTH ON AMERICAN ARMY.

His Heart Is Wounded, but He Could Not Yield to Individuals.

LONDON, March 10.—A representative of The United Press obtained an interview this morning with Gen. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, who has just arrived in London from India. Gen. Booth said he was busily considering the policy of the army in America, but had not as yet been able to formulate a statement on the subject.

The General handed to the reporter an advance copy of The War Cry, which contained the announcement that immediately upon his arrival in London Gen. Booth had addressed a manifesto to the officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army in America declaring that, although his heart was torn and he was sorely wounded, he was nevertheless determined to conduct the government of the army irrespective of persons.

If he had been willing to make an exception in favor of one person in order to retain the loyalty of that person, he deservedly would have lost forever the confidence and respect of all honest-hearted men and the approval of his own conscience.

The article also asks the prayers of the army for Eva Booth, the new commander of the army in America, and her comrades in the United States.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish an interview with Gen. Booth, in which the commander of the Salvation Army said that the cause of the difficulty in America was perfectly simple. Change was one of the first principles of the army. It had been known for quite two years that a change in the command in the United States was imminent.

When his son, Ballington Booth, objected to a change being made, he had weighed his objections, and found that he was unable to comply with his wishes. He declared that he was painfully affected by the trouble, and that it was heart-breaking

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

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Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Die Walkure—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition of Flowers and Plants—2:00 to 10:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Julius Caesar—8:00.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—Monologue, David Garrick.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:45. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—1492—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guicki—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	33	27	29
6 A. M.	32	26	28
9 A. M.	38	27	31
12 M.	46	31	35
4 P. M.	51	29	32
6 P. M.	53	29	31
9 P. M.	48	29	31
12 P. M.	40	29	31

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....31.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....30.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....42.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain or Snow, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

JAMMING THE RAINES BILL THROUGH.

There was an exhibition of subserviency to a party boss in the Senate at Albany yesterday which is without a parallel in the history of legislation in this State, and it is generally expected that it will be repeated in the Assembly before the week ends. Then we shall soon see whether Gov. MORTON is prepared in his single person to make a similar exhibition.

The Raines bill is simply and solely a partisan scheme of Boss PLATT'S, whose faith in machine methods in politics, however tyrannical and corrupt, appears not to have been shaken by the disasters to which they have led in times past. Of the character and purpose of the Raines Liquor Tax bill there is no shadow of doubt. They have been fully exposed and no answer has been made to the exposure. This measure is not the product of a public demand or of any antecedent declaration of party policy. It was devised at the instigation of PLATT to serve his purposes, and is to be carried through at his dictation. Every sign indicates that the public opinion of the State is opposed to it. In the cities, which contain much more than half the population, it is beyond question strongly opposed to it.

How is it that a political boss and his obedient servants are ready to defy public opinion, to take the risk of consequences, and force such a measure through when a decided majority of the Legislature is at heart opposed to its passage? There is no secret about PLATT'S method of controlling the action of Republican Senators and Assemblymen. He has for years been the recipient and distributor of large contributions for "party expenses." If repeated and undenied reports are true, a large part of these came from corporations which desire either to secure favorable legislation or to be protected against hostile legislation, and these funds, thus corruptly obtained, are corruptly used to secure the nomination and election of men who will be subservient to PLATT.

It is by such means that the self-seeking and unscrupulous boss has gained control over Republicans enough in both branches of the Legislature to determine the action of their caucuses. The men who do his bidding are not only bound by past favors, but by fear of future disfavor. Not only those who constitute the majority in party caucuses, but those who submit reluctantly to the caucus decrees, are afraid that if they act otherwise PLATT will prevent a renomination and defeat their efforts for political preferment in the future. If by obeying his orders they incur popular displeasure in their districts and make themselves unavailable as candidates hereafter, he will not hesitate to throw them over. Most of them know that, but they regard a regular nomination as an essential preliminary to even an effort at re-election, and the limp creatures have not the courage to throw off the yoke and appeal to their constituents for support.

The obedience of the corrupt and the craven to PLATT'S orders is thus explained, but how is it that PLATT himself presumes to defy public sentiment and ride rough-shod over the interests and the wishes of the people? The answer lies in his faith in party loyalty. What are called machine methods—the use of selfish motives and corrupt means to compass party ends—are the only methods of which he is master. He must succeed by these or not at all. He has no care for the public welfare and no faith in conscience or moral sense, and he calculates that if he can control caucuses and conventions an appeal to party loyalty will do the rest. Especially in this year of a National canvass, with the Presidency and the next Congress at stake, he believes that Republicans will vote for the candidates of their party, no matter what means are used to secure their nomination or what their character may be.

With his theory of politics and his methods of political warfare PLATT'S course is comprehensible, and his party has for years been encouraging him in pursuing it. The wretched tools which he uses will be discarded without compunction when they cease to be useful. The timid creatures who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning" will find that when the displeasure of their constituents makes their re-election impossible or even uncertain PLATT will not hesitate to cast them aside and have new men nominated.

Will fear of the boss's power be effectual even in the Executive mansion? He is playing upon the Governor's ambition, but it is at the risk of destroying the Governor's availability as a Presidential candidate. If Gov. MORTON shall sign the Raines bill, he may sign his own political death warrant with the same pen. But PLATT would not really care for that. He is using the Governor as a means of securing a united delegation to the National Convention under his own control. No doubt he would be quite willing to use that delegation to secure the Governor's nomination at St. Louis, after such satisfactory evidence of his subserviency, if he found that it could be done. But if, on account of that very subserviency or for any other reason, he found it easier or more convenient to enter into a combination to nominate some other candidate, he would not hesitate for a moment to humiliate the man whose ambition he had made use of.

There is one power, however, that PLATT cannot use and then throw away. It is the power of the voters of this great State. He may jam the Raines bill through the Legislature and he may induce the Governor to sign it, but if he does so, will Mr. MORTON be a candidate for the Presidency and will any Republican candidate get the Electoral vote of the State of New-York?

COMMON SENSE AND CUBA.

The country is indebted to Senator HALE for his manly, elaborate, and strong protest against the foolish and not too sincere action of the House and Senate in regard to Cuba. Congress needed a protest of this sort, and it was well that it should come from a veteran Republican, who would be a leader if loyalty, intelligence, and a high standard of public duty were any longer recognized in the Republican Party as sufficient qualifications for leadership. But since that party has fallen under the domination of the traders in tariff favors, and its policy in other regards has been shaped largely to catch votes enough to enable the machine to deliver the favors it sells and to command the patronage its managers want for themselves, the party has had "no use" for men like Mr. HALE, or not much use.

Still, the sober Republicans not engaged in the trade of politics cannot but be influenced by the appearance of Senator HALE in actual debate—not in mere declamation, nor in talking for the larger or smaller "Buncombes" of the country, but in the thorough, independent, intelligent, and courageous discussion of a matter of real National importance.

On the other hand, we are by no means inclined to take so terrified and hysterical a view of the situation as that taken by some of Mr. HALE'S admirers. The demagogy of the United States Senate is obvious enough, and the efforts to stir passions for the party to which the speaker may happen to belong are frequent and shameful, but it would be easy to exaggerate their real influence, the fact being that the passions of the people are no longer easily stirred by such means. For the most part the harangues of the demagogues leave the great body of the people quite indifferent. And as to the parallel drawn by one journal between the situation in the Senate at Washington and that in the French Assembly a hundred years ago, when the Chamber was thronged by the idle populace of Paris, who were at first permitted to applaud or condemn the Assembly, and finally to dictate to it—that is a silly piece of rhetorical extravagance. The American Senate has no such powers as had the French Assembly; it is but one part of a Congress subject to the veto power of the President. The idle people of the little remote town of Washington are not the populace of the Paris which was and still is, in a sense, France. We are, perhaps, just as much in danger of making ourselves ridiculous by overemotional denunciation of demagogism and demagogues as we are of yielding to their injurious influence. If we had no other source of calm confidence, we must not forget that the duties of the Executive branch of the United States Government are defined by the Constitution and confirmed by generations of precedent; that they are very great; that they are now in the hands of a President of singularly disinterested devotion to duty, of great ability, of inflexible firmness, and of unflinching courage.

Nor can we quite agree with Mr. HALE in the attitude he assumes toward the Cuban insurgents and toward the Spanish Government. It is true that the information available as to the actual condition of things in Cuba is very meagre, and much of so-called news from there is very untrustworthy. That is largely due to the Spanish Government; but it is still the fact. But what we do know beyond all question is that the Spanish rule in Cuba has been terribly costly; that it has been extremely inefficient in promoting what Americans regard as the essentials of orderly and just government; that it has saddled the island with an enormous debt, and not only checked the growth of its rich resources and its commerce, which ought to be great and profitable, but has steadily reduced the trade and the available resources of the island. We know that while Spain insists that she is dealing only with a purely local disturbance of the peace and engaged in putting down brigandage and riot, she is employing an army equivalent at least to a third of the male adult population of Cuba. And she is not succeeding. Now, if these efforts are to be continued and increased, and still do not succeed, and if an island on our borders capable of supporting a population twenty times its present number and creating a large and mutually profitable commerce with the United States is to be made a dwindling dependency, doomed to practical ruin, we submit that the time will come when the United States will have to abandon its position of helpless indifference. That fact, we insist, must not be lost from sight. What policy shall finally be adopted must be determined deliberately and with careful consideration of its consequences. But we shall not settle the "Cuban question," so far as it is an American question, simply by criticising, however justly, the folly of those who do not understand it and do not treat it with the seriousness it requires.

FAST MAIL TRAINS.

In the Post Office Department appropriation bill now before the lower house of Congress there is a provision for fast mail train subsidies which is not without merit. The policy of granting subsidies to railway companies for extra-quick mail service has been discussed pro and con for many years, and the idea has met with opposition in Washington, on the ground that if extra compensation was allowed to one or more roads for special services other roads would have just cause for complaint.

The fact that an unusual and peculiar condition of affairs prevails in the South in respect of the development of railway transportation facilities appears to have been recognized by the House committee in dealing with this subsidy question, for a majority of the committee voted in favor of an appropriation for fast mail train subsidies. Business industries are reawakening steadily but slowly throughout the Southern States, and the ordinary patronage of the distinctively Southern railroads is not yet sufficient to warrant the running of "special fliers" or fast mail trains. But a quick mail service between important cities of the North and important cities of the South is highly desirable for the reason that it stimulates traffic.

There are now two regular fast mail trains running daily from New-York to extreme Southern points. One is over the Pennsylvania and the Southern Railway lines to New-Orleans, and the other is the Atlantic coast flier to Florida. Before these fast trains were in operation, mail matter sent from the North to Southern cities was necessarily delayed from ten to twelve hours at various places en route because of a lack of close railway connections. Now a letter or a newspaper sent from New-York to New-Orleans goes through with as great celerity as fast trains can travel, with but one delay of less than an hour in Washington.

If the Southern railroads deserve extra compensation for keeping up this excellent mail service, it is well that Congress should allow the Post Office Department the additional few thousand dollars required.

INVESTMENT IN DOCKS.

Attention has been directed to the fact that bills now pending in the Legislature would, if all passed, authorize an issue of bonds in this city to the amount of nearly $20,000,000.

This includes $6,000,000 for dock improvements, of which only $2,000,000 would be issued in one year. But this proposed addition to the city debt would stand on a different footing from any other, because it would be a profitable investment. The improvements, as we have heretofore shown, are urgently needed for the accommodation of shipping and ought to have been made long before this time.

The proposed new piers, when completed, would be a source of income to the city, not less than 5 per cent. upon the cost of improvement. This revenue would pay the interest on the bonds and make an addition to the Sinking Fund which would extinguish the principal at maturity. The property would then continue to pay a revenue to the city in perpetuity.

The indirect benefit to commerce and the general traffic of the city in the extension of the improved water front would be still greater, and it would appear in the taxable value of property as well as in the profits of business. Whatever else is done about new city bonds, this plan of dock improvement, which must be carried out sooner or later and which will increase in cost with every year's delay, should be no longer postponed.

HEINE AND HOME RULE.

The project of erecting a monument to HEINE came yesterday to what appears to be the end of it, but in a manner that cannot be completely satisfactory to anybody concerned or interested. It expired, so to speak, in the arms of victory. The Aldermen accepted it on behalf of the city by a vote of nearly five to one. This acceptance, as a criterion of the merits of the work, of course amounts to nothing at all, and indeed, most of the Aldermen who voted for it have frankly explained that their votes were entirely irrelevant even to their opinion of its merits. On the other hand, the bill disabling the city from accepting any public monument without the consent of a board including the Presidents of two artistic organizations was at the same time submitted to the Mayor, and it is confidently expected that he will accept it on behalf of the city. It will go into effect in time to operate upon the Heine Monument, and no doubt is entertained that it will operate so as to exclude that work. So that the victory obtained before the Board of Aldermen upon the monument is not only of no moral value, but is also barren from a practical point of view.

We say that this conclusion is not satisfactory, because it seems to us quite clear that what this municipality most of all needs is the control of its own local affairs, and that it is as mischievous as it is unjustified to invoke the Legislature to settle any dispute that may arise which might and should be settled by the city for itself. But the present result, including the infraction of the principle of home rule, is due to the mistaken and unfortunate persistence of those promoters of this project who refused to accept an adverse decision from a tribunal of unquestionable competency and unquestionable disinterestedness. It may be of no great consequence whether or not the monument to HEINE is erected in New-York. The report which advised the rejection expressly forbore to say that that was less desirable than other public monuments which the city already possessed. But it is of great consequence that there should be some tribunal to which such questions may be referred, and the decisions of which shall command confidence and acquiescence. The attack of the promoters of this monument upon the motives of the censors whose opinions had been invoked was not in the least creditable to the assailants. It gave a plausible excuse for taking to Albany, to be settled by a statute of the State, a question that ought to have been settled by municipal regulation in New-York, and that would have been so settled if the promoters of this project had not allowed their zeal in its behalf to override the duty which they owed as good citizens of New-York.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

It is impossible for foreign observers to draw any trustworthy conclusions from the composition of the new Ministry which the Marquis DI RUDINI has had so much trouble in forming. They are new men to the world, outside of Italy at least. Not one of RUDINI'S present colleagues served with him in his last Ministry. One of them, Admiral BRIN, who becomes Minister of Marine, held the same office during the short-lived Government of GIOLITTI. The others have still their Ministerial reputations to make.

It does not clearly appear whether the Italian politicians who are better known than the members of the new Government have been left out of it because they were too wary and experienced to join it, or simply because they were too well known, and were overcome by their "records." The new Premier, it will be observed, follows the example of his predecessor in adjoining to his Premiership the portfolio of the Interior instead of that of Foreign Affairs, which he held during his former Ministry. This may be taken to mean, what is doubtless true, that domestic questions are more important and engrossing for Italy than foreign questions. Indeed, it is not to be expected that the foreign policy of Italy will undergo any marked change. The Triple Alliance is the most secure safeguard of peace that Italy can well possess. It is true that to bear her part in it she has submitted to burdens beyond her numerical or her financial strength, and that she would be a more valuable ally, even in a strictly military point of view, with a smaller armament. But the crushing weight of her military burdens is due, as her costly policy of colonial expansion is in great part due, to the insistence of the King, whose personal views and wishes carry too much weight in the government of his kingdom to allow us to regard it as a strictly Constitutional Government.

A WRECKED SAVINGS BANK.

The Dime Savings Bank in Willimantic, Conn., is in the hands of Receivers. The bank was closed on April 22, 1895, and in the following July the Treasurer, JOHN L. WALDEN, ran away. A report published in The Hartford Courant on Monday last shows a remarkable condition of affairs. There were nearly 4,000 depositors. When the Receivers took charge they found that the bank's account books could give them little assistance, and were obliged to call for the depositors' passbooks. Only a few of these had been written up. There were brought to the Receivers more than 900 passbooks or deposit books, (all of them showing valid claims against the bank,) as to the existence of which there was no record whatever in the bank's account books. The last sworn statement of the bank's officers to the Bank Commissioners of the State, on Oct. 1, 1894, had placed the number of deposit accounts at 2,877, although the actual number of them at that time was nearly 4,000. "The Receivers say," according to The Courant's report, "that although it appears that a large amount of money has been stolen, it is very difficult to ascertain where it has gone, but it would seem that the bank had been a place where all the money offered was freely taken, that little or no account was made of it, and that whenever a depositor asked for any it was given, so long as the supply held out."

Considerable sums were paid to Treasurer WALDEN, who wrote receipts falsely indicating that the money had been drawn for the benefit of certain depositors whose accounts had for some years been settled and closed. "Whenever WALDEN wanted money, he made out a receipt indicating that a certain sum had been drawn on a passbook representing an account which had been closed several years, took the money, and made no entry on the books to show the transaction." It is estimated that the depositors will receive about 62 per cent. of their claims. From a savings bank so mismanaged they are fortunate to recover anything.

We have thus summarized the results of the Receivers' inquiries because they seem to indicate inadequate supervision on the part of the State authorities. It should not be possible in Connecticut or any other State for the officers of a savings bank to pursue for a considerable time the careless, slovenly, disgraceful, and criminal methods which characterized the management of this institution. We cannot understand how all this was done in Connecticut, where the interests of savings-bank depositors are supposed to be safeguarded by laws, Commissioners, examiners, and examinations.

THE SUGAR ISLANDS.

The rioting in the Island of St. Kitt's is no more than might have been expected from the economic condition of the island, a condition which it shares with all the West Indies of which sugar is the staple product. It is not to be disputed that the raising of cane sugar is no longer profitable. The days of the great estates and great fortunes of the islands have passed away under the stress of the competition of beet sugar. It is possible that with new discoveries and appliances the cost of production may be so diminished that cane sugar may be grown so as to afford subsistence to the workmen employed in it and a small profit to the owner. But even that moderate desire has not yet been realized. The rioters of St. Kitt's have struck for an increase of wages which the condition of the business simply does not afford. They are burning cane fields and sugar mills because the product of these things will no longer yield them a living, not at all because the owners have absorbed more than their share of the product.

The relation of the riots at St. Kitt's to the insurrection in Cuba is obvious. Sugar is not the sole Cuban crop, but it has been the chief crop, and there would have been much suffering in the island if it had been a republic, or if, like St. Kitt's, it had been a British possession. The distress has been greatly sharpened and extended in Cuba because of political as well as economic causes. Oppression and plunder have aggravated the result of natural causes. But these causes will continue to operate in spite of any political amelioration. Even if Cuba were free she would urgently need, as all the sugar islands need, that diversification of products which some of them have effected, and these are the most prosperous and contain the most contented populations.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

Results of Elections for Local Officers in Several Counties.

From The Buffalo Times.

The vicinity elections on Tuesday show Democratic gains. This is not extraordinary, but it is significant. The only Republican victory of note was at Niagara Falls. The result was the outcome of Democratic dissensions. It was not essentially a Republican victory at all. In Hornellsville a Democratic Mayor succeeds a Republican Mayor. In Dunkirk William Bookstaver, a stalwart and able Democrat, takes the place of a Republican as chief executive. The Board of Councilmen, the city's legislative body, will have a Democratic majority. It has had a Republican majority. In Ontario County there is a Democratic gain of three in the Board of Supervisors. This is remarkable because the county is a rock-ribbed Republican stronghold. Apparently a Democratic gain has been made in Wayne County. In the election in Livingston County the Democrats have made a gain of two Supervisors. In the Steuben County Board two Democrats will succeed two Republicans. Chautauqua County's new board will have three Democratic Supervisors where it had but one heretofore. There will be an increase of two Democrats in the Cattaraugus County Board of Supervisors.

It will be seen that the Democrats have been making important inroads on the Republican offices. For three years back the news of elections has brought nothing but distress to the Democratic heart. The town meeting, the crossroads village election and the municipal and county elections have all told the same dismal story of "Republican gains." Now the tune changes. Headlines over the reports of recent local elections read "Uniform Democratic Gains."

This is an encouraging sign. It indicates a reversal of sentiment in the rural districts. The good sense of the countryman is telling him he made an ass of himself in blaming the Democratic party for the unfortunate but unavoidable business depression.

It is only a question of time when the Democratic party will be itself again. Victories are in store for it. The Raines bill will help the reaction against the Republicans. New York State will go Democratic next Fall. It will be strange if a Democratic President is not elected—notwithstanding the arrogant confidence of the Republicans at the present time.

A LOST OPAL STRANGELY FOUND AGAIN.

A Valued Gem That Was Returned to Its Owner.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A wealthy broker of West Philadelphia had a rather singular experience the other day. He and his family have had in their possession for a number of years some very handsome opals, but the superstition which was formerly entertained concerning the stone's being unlucky prevented him from making use of the gems. Last year he took a trip to Europe. While in London he met at the house of a mutual friend a dealer in precious stones, who had just come from Gracias a Dios, in Honduras, and had brought back some fine gems.

Instead of putting any faith in the popular superstition, this gentleman believed in the opal very thoroughly, and attributed to it virtues which no other gem possessed. Among the things which he said about it was that the opal was attached to its owner by invisible cords, and that it was impossible to lose it, though it might be mislaid. The Philadelphia broker on his return to Philadelphia chose the finest opal in his collection and had it set in a ring, surrounded by small diamonds, and at Christmas presented it to his wife. It was truly a beauty, and she wore it with conscious pride.

One day, on returning from a day's outing, she received quite a shock—the opal was gone. Search proved vain. No trace of the stone could she discover. Not only on account of its value, but because she knew how highly her husband prized the stone, she hated to inform him of her loss. At last she felt obliged to do so, when, greatly to her astonishment, he drew from his vest pocket a tiny package, and presented it to her. Upon opening it what was her delight when she recognized her lost opal.

More astonishing still, her husband affirmed that while he was walking down Chestnut Street a day or two before, he felt something under the sole of his shoe, which proved to be the opal which he had last seen shimmering upon his wife's finger. There was no doubt about its being the lost one, for the jeweler who had set it recognized it also.

A New Illuminant.

From The London Daily News.

Another conquest of light is M. Charles Henry's sulphate of zinc. M. Henry is a French savant of the school of higher studies, who has revealed the power of sulphate of zinc to absorb sunlight and give it back in the dark. Poudre de riz made with this mineral gives a soft luminosity to a fair young face. A lady cyclist dusted all over with this powder is in herself a lamp on a pitch-dark night. The luminous pigment is not liable to be spoiled by damp, by carbolic acid, or by any weak acid. It resists rain if united to some strongly adhesive body. There is a house in the Rue de Longchamps where a windowless set of rooms is lighted with it. The lady of the house receives there her friends at "five o'clocks." The apartments seem bathed in moonlight, the curtains are as if studded with glowworms, the ceiling scintillates. The furniture looks as if rubbed with phosphorus. The play of this light on colored objects gives one the impression of Aladdin's underground palace. Often they take the rich, glowing tones of the topaz, ruby, and emerald. This powder does not lose its brilliancy if used in starch or size. A black dress trimmed with lace made luminous by it is more than bewitching.

ROUEN CATHEDRAL, BY MONET.

Fourteen pictures, views of the Cathedral at Rouen, France, under different aspects of light, are shown at the American Art Galleries. They are by Claude Monet, the present head of the Impressionistic movement in Paris, and they have received great attention from the critics in that city, eliciting from the man's admirers much praise and from others a due measure of respect.

A criticism of the work must necessarily be more or less of an analysis of the painter and his methods. To most artists, the pictures will appeal with great force; there are few who will not find, in at least some of the canvases, a certain quality of distinction, while there are others among the paintings that to the average visitor will have absolutely nothing to say. Not all of these works are wholly successful; in a few, the artist has succeeded in achieving wonderful power of light, atmosphere, and what the French call envelope, and he has arrived at such a result practically at the expense of most of the other qualities that go toward the making of a successful work of art.

In his process of searching for the delicacy and scintillation of air, sunshine, or gray effect, the man has stopped at nothing. Pigment has been piled on, form has been sacrificed, detail lost sight of, textures have been ignored, grace of line and beauty of composition passed by; everything has given away to the one end that to M. Monet seemed of all-absorbing importance—light.

Granting all that the most enthusiastic admirers of the man claim, admitting his superiority over all his craftsmen in this field, allowing that no one possesses to so eminent a degree the ability to depict the brilliancy and simmer of sunshine, the tender opalescence of gray weather, or the gorgeousness of nature, under any of her curious phenomena of atmosphere, let us ask in great seriousness, Is this the alpha and omega of art? Are form, grace, beauty of line, charm of drawing, and general interest of composition of so little consideration as to weigh well-nigh nothing in the balance?

Were the great masters in the art history of the world who strove for these ends all wrong, and is their work therefor of little value? Are the sensuous side of painting, the joy of luscious color, of brilliant tints, of truthful rendering of one single phase of nature the only ends to which an artist may attain? That Monet and his followers have been of distinct value to the painters of the day no one will for a moment deny. That the methods of the man and his way of seeing nature have raised the average of brilliancy and light in the work of modern men is indisputable, but that his is the last word, that his art is a nearer approximation of perfection, and that the rest by consequence, as his admirers insist, are entirely wrong—these are questions still open, it is claimed, to much argument.

The little catalogue of the present collection contains a translation of a long review from the pen of Octave Mirbeau, highly eulogistic and most extravagant in its praise of Monet's work. This brilliant writer, carried away by his enthusiasm, claims for Monet all the qualities of greatness in every direction. But is there justification for this, and has the man absolutely no limitations to his art? A recent exhibition of his work, at the galleries of Durand-Ruel, in this city, certainly made a remarkable showing. From his earliest to his latest canvases there was much to admire in many ways; but in between were many failures, some compositions most inartistic, inharmonious in design and line, trifling in conception, saved only at times from utter failure by fortunate color schemes, or again entirely lost, with never a redeeming feature. Rarely any of the pictures but would have been the better for a more thoughtful attention to drawing, or happier arrangement of composition, they being not infrequently empty and lacking pictorial interest.

With fine scorn of preliminary academic training, M. Mirbeau disdains masters, schools, and the scientific preparation of the student who would follow an art career. Yet few, if any, painters are born with a knowledge of drawing, with an intelligent conception of composition, and a familiarity with the sound, underlying principles of the profession. He would make a sorry poet who learned his grammar and syntax as he evolved his rhapsodies of love, passion, and sentiment. The architect who would build a superb temple while perfecting himself in the intricacies of construction, resistance, and applied mechanics would set up but a weak pile. Who shall say that a sound knowledge of professional requirements has ever hampered any man? The lack of it has certainly militated against many an inspired genius, who, groping vainly, with insufficient foundation, has missed the goal of greatness that otherwise might easily have been reached.

All this, of course, brings one to the ever-recurring question of art, its end and aim. Should it not appeal with equal force in many directions, and is the intellectual side to be ignored completely? The painter must after all ever make a compromise with nature. No color on the palette approaches the brilliancy of sunshine; no tint may hope to equal the glorious opalescence of the delicate grays of the atmosphere. It is only an approximation of the landscape that is possible, some men coming nearer to its realization than others. The poetry, beauty and delicacy of out of doors are the results of many combinations of form, color, arrangement, and contrast, while the personal interpretation of it that the artist gives renders it more or less valuable, according to the ability, appreciation, and feeling with which the man invests it.

Great works of art are never produced by men of narrow notions. Catholicity and a broad view of the essentials are necessary attributes to the foremost in any profession. Masterpieces that survive the test of ages are the combination of intellectual forces of a complex nature, the tangible evidences of mighty minds, working out in whatever the direction, whether in art, literature, or science, with serious preconception, certain problems emanating from minds properly equipped mentally and technically; and from the last there is no escape.

As to the pictures of the Cathedral at Rouen, extended description is difficult, for the work is practically a study of tone, of values, and the appearance of the famous edifice under varying effects of light, generally from the same point of view. There are weird and beautiful combinations of color, and, at considerable distance, startlingly realistic impressions. The canvases are all of the same size, of upright shape, and the study of the different effects has been done in a profoundly serious mood.

It's Easy to Amaze the Britishers.

From The London Daily News.

An English tourist lately at Athens was accosted by a puzzled-looking American lady in the following terms: "Do please tell me is it the Parthenon which is on the top of the Acropolis, or the Acropolis on the top of the Parthenon."

Here are two incidents that occurred to myself. When crossing the Channel a year or two ago an American lady, discussing woman's wrongs with another, broke out, "So true it is, as Longfellow writes:

Sigh no more, ladies; sigh no more;
Men were deceivers ever, &c.

"Excuse me, madam," I said, "the quotation is not from your American poet." "Ah, of course," she replied, briskly, "it is from Tennyson," and again began the verse. "Pardon," I put in, "I believe I am right in assigning the song to another writer, one by name Shakespeare." "Ah, thank you," the lady answered in the same cheerful tone, "it is just as well as not to be right."

Here is the second experience. I was taking a pretty young New-Yorker over the Louvre, a damsel spending several hundreds a year in Paris upon the acquisition of sweetness and light. Something brought up the Revolution. As she looked blank, I observed, "You have, I presume, heard of the French Revolution and the cutting off of the French King's head?" "Hear of it?" was the reply. "How should I have heard of it?" Accordingly I related one or two facts by way of explanation. My hearer was as ignorant as a Samoan.

Perilous Times in Germany.

From The Westminster Gazette.

According to a correspondent in Berlin, English residents in Germany have found it specially necessary of late to be guarded in their remarks about political events when in public places. He states that, to his knowledge, one Englishman was haled off to the Police Court for an alleged indiscreet reference to the Emperor, uttered while about to sit down to dinner, and had to pay a fine of ten marks by way of hors d'oeuvre. A story, which is no doubt, ben trovato, was then being told in the English clubs. An Englishman was taxed by a German police officer with publicly using an uncomplimentary epithet with regard to the Emperor. "You are quite mistaken, I assure you," said the Englishman. "I was talking of the Emperor of China!" "Nein. Das geht nicht," retorted the official; "there is only one Emperor who is—well, who does such things."

VENEZUELA AND BRITAIN

American Commission in Possession of the Republic's Statement.

DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS PRESENTED

All the Letters Excluded from the Blue Book Appear in the South American Defense.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Venezuelan Commission formally received the first installment of the Venezuelan case this morning from ex-Minister Scruggs, counsel for the South American republic, who presented copies of the volume upon which he has been engaged for the past six months, and which, he informed the commission, practically contained all the substance of the Venezuelan contention, though considerable supplementary evidence is expected from Caracas and will be submitted as soon as it arrives.

The volume, which contains 440 pages and a colored map, is entitled: "Official History of the Discussion Between Venezuela and Great Britain on Their Guiana Boundaries," and is devoted exclusively to the exhibition of official correspondence, unlike the British Blue Book, without a word of comment or argument, divided into twelve sections, each covering a distinct phase of the negotiations since 1822.

The preface of the book is the official letter of the Palmerston Ministry of March 18, 1840, already published in United Press dispatches, discrediting the Schomburgk line as an intended boundary, followed by the treaty of London of 1814, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain the "Cape of Good Hope and the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice." The parts of the correspondence are:

1. Instructions from Secretary of Foreign Affairs of ancient Colombia, of which Venezuela was a portion, in 1822, to her Minister in London, directing him to insist that colonists who had crossed the Essequibo should submit to Colombian laws or retire to their former possessions.
2. Request of the British Minister, May 26, 1836, for Venezuela to establish a lighthouse at Point Barima.
3. The Aberdeen negotiations, 1841-4.
4. Disavowal of England's intention to claim Venezuelan Guiana in 1850.
5. Effort to settle the dispute with Earl Derby, 1876.
6. The first Salisbury and Granville negotiations, 1880-81.
7. Negotiations in 1883-4 at Caracas.
8. Gen. Guzman Blanco's efforts in London with Sir Julian Pauncefote and Earl Granville, 1884-6, covering seventy-five pages of the book.
9. Negotiations at Caracas, 1889-7, and reports of Venezuelan Commission in disputed territory.
10 and 11. Resumption of relations and negotiations between Lord Salisbury and Dr. Pallido, 1890, regarding a mixed commission to arbitrate west of Schomburgk line.
12. The Rosebery compromise, 1893.
13. Negotiations with the United States from 1803 to the present time, asking intervention, including all the correspondence relative to the effort of the Pope to secure England's consent to arbitration in 1894.

Over 200 letters and official documents are given in full in the book, arranged in chronological sequence, very few of them having heretofore been quoted publicly.

While no new facts of a popular nature that have not been referred to or abstracted in published statements of Venezuela's side appear in the book, it is understood that the complete presentation in extenso of all the documents makes it valuable for consideration by the commission, as all the British letters which were either overlooked or intentionally omitted from the English Blue Book are included, as well as much other official correspondence in which England had no part or of which the English Government was not informed.

Another advantage to the commission of the Venezuelan book over the British Blue Book is that it is in strong contrast to the latter, which devotes most of its space to the period before the independence of Venezula and to early maps which were already in the commission's possession, while its extended arguments in support of the British claim merely repeat those advanced in the diplomatic correspondence replying to the reiterated appeals of Venezuela for arbitration.

VEXATIOUS URUAN INCIDENT.

Significance of Its Intrusion in the Boundary Dispute Shown.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The reiteration in London journals that negotiations are in progress between the British Ambassador and the Venezuelan Minister at Washington to dispose of the Uruan incident has again received an unqualified denial from both diplomats concerned.

It is conceded, however, that at some subsequent time, at the instance of Great Britain, a compromise may be effected through amicable mediation, which would remove any obstacle that may exist to the resumption of relations between the two countries as a preliminary to the arbitration of the boundary dispute upon the lines suggested by the United States, such arbitration to be entirely independent of the high commission, although supplemental to its labors.

The details of the Uruan incident, which is insignificant compared with the boundary dispute, from which it is considered inseparable, have been magnified in England into undue prominence, through the failure of the Government there to make any official statement regarding it. For the first time to-day the intrinsic unimportance of the affair is made plain through correspondence not hitherto made public.

It appears that Baron Bodman, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, Nov. 8, 1894, had an interview with the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs which is best described in the following correspondence:

"Imperial Legation of Germany in Venezuela, Caracas, Nov. 12, 1894.

"Mr. Minister: Last Thursday, by virtue of a telegraphic communication from my Government, I had the honor, in my character of being charged with the protection of British interests in Venezuela, to present a claim, in the name of the Royal Cabinet of Great Britain, against a violation of the frontier of British Guiana, perpetrated by Venezuelan soldiers on the Cuyuni River. At the same time I expressed the desire of the English Government that the officer who commands the Venezuelan troops of the Cuyuni River should receive orders to prohibit his soldiers from crossing the river, as well as from cutting trees on its right bank.

"His Excellency had the kindness to offer me an answer after having consulted the Council of Ministers. Wishing a solution of the matter satisfactory to the parties interested, I would be very grateful to his Excellency if a reply were given to me as soon as possible. BODMAN."

"Department of Foreign Relations, Section of Foreign Public Law, No. 1,389, Caracas, Nov. 14, 1894.

"Honorable Sir: The Government of the republic has taken into consideration the communication of your Honor received at this office the day before yesterday, when I was absent from Caracas, and in which your Honor, in reference to the telegram you made me acquainted with during the conference of last Thursday, and in your character of being charged with the protection of the British interests in Venezuela, asks with urgency an answer in regard to the so-called violation of the frontier of British Guiana on the Cuyuni River, which reply, according to the inference from the expressions used by your Honor, should offer the assurance that the Venezuelan soldiers must no longer cross said river, nor cut trees on its right bank.

"Your Honor will already have observed that the question here treated of is that universally known as the disputed boundary between the Republic of Venezuela and the English colony of Demerara. Since England determined, not long ago, actually to occupy the portion of territory in dispute (in which the region of the Cuyuni was not, however, at first comprised, to which the telegram refers, and which is notoriously Venezuelan territory) the republic has protested, seriously reserving to herself the right to vindicate her titles by the most righteous means, which, since then, moved by a spirit of conciliation, she earnestly submitted to the Government of her Majesty. Repeated new advances of the English line of occupation gave cause to other protests, which came to be the reiterated invocation of the rights that in this contest evidently are in favor of the republic.

"So, Feb. 20, 1887, June 15 and Oct. 29, 1888, Dec. 16, 1889, Sept. 1, 1890, Dec. 30, 1891, and finally, Aug. 26 and Oct. 6, 1893—that is to say, that every time any measure from the colonial authorities appeared extending the radius of the occupation, with manifest transgression of the status quo agreed upon in 1850—Venezuela has opposed with the voice of right and justice the acts exercised by Great Britain within a territory that the republic considers belonging to her, rights based on geographical and historical documents of incontestable value, on authorities of high repute, many of them English, on local traditions worthy of respect, and on facts of jurisdiction of the commissaries of agents of her Catholic Majesty, and to be found in the public treaties previous to that of Aug. 13, 1814, whereby Holland ceded to Great Britain her colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

"According to the information of which the Venezuelan Government is already in possession, that which happened on the right bank of the Cuyuni River was caused by a menace from the agent of the Demerara Government, who is called Inspector of that region, to a Venezuelan named Loreto Lira, planter, established there for a good many years, and from the cutting down of trees upon some lands by several of his countrymen, who arrived there some days after the commemoration of the independence of Venezuela had been celebrated on that bank of the river, (July 5,) in the house of the same Lira, and in that of a woman named Manuela Casanas.

"It is known that the same Colonial Agent from whom the threat to Lira had come stated to him afterward that he could continue his work with complete tranquillity, and it is also known that after the patriotic rejoicings to which they gave themselves up, on the before-mentioned July 5, in his house and that of Señora Casanas, a Captain with eight soldiers proceeded from the general commissariat of the Upper Cuyuni River, and the successor of Inspector Gallagher, named Douglas Barnes, asked permission to cross the river and to offer his friendship to the Venezuelan authorities.

"In spite of the manner in which the Colonial Agents have been proceeding in the occupation of the territory which Venezuela considers comprised within her limits, it has always been recommended, and most earnestly, to the authorities established by the republic within the same zone, that they avoid as far as compatible with national decorum all cause for collision with the agents of Demarara, since the Government wishes to solve the question of boundary by peaceful means, and not to make odious this old controversy.

"The assurances now asked, considering the present aspect of the question, would be equivalent, as will be easily understood by your Honor, to a tacit declaration in favor of the designs of England, and would counteract, in fact, the protests previously made by the republic, which she still maintains with all its vigor, and which I have just again related for a better understanding. And upon stating so to your Honor, I fulfill the duty of renewing, through such a worthy medium, to the British Government, the earnest desire of Venezuela of putting an end to the vexatious litigation by the use of the peaceful resorts counseled by modern law, all of which England herself frequently appeals, as being a cultured nation, that has collaborated in the work of the present civilization.

"P. EZEQUIEL ROJAS."

AN EXPERT ON THE BLUE BOOK.

Evidence Given of Inaccuracy in the British Statements.

LONDON, March 10.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish the first of a series of articles by an expert criticising the Venezuelan Blue Book just issued by the Government. The writer insists that all the bitterness and vehemence of the Venezuelan claim centres in the alleged British usurpation of the coast between the Moruco and Orinoco Rivers.

It is here, he says, that the British case is weakest. The contention that the Dutch possessed this territory prior to the treaty of Munster is certainly not proved satisfactorily by the Blue Book, and he adduces reasons in support of his contention. He unearths an inaccuracy in a quotation from a Spanish record of 1640, and seeks to show that the quotation as cited in the Blue Book is a garbled and perverted summary of the original.

He adds that he fears that this is not a solitary example of haste and inaccuracy in the preparation of the British case.

COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI IN BERLIN.

Impressive Reception of the Austrian Foreign Minister at a Banquet.

BERLIN, March 10.—At 6 o'clock this evening Emperor William and the Empress received Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Schloss. A half hour was spent in conversation.

Later a banquet was given at the Austrian Embassy in honor of Count Goluchowski, at which forty-two covers were laid. Among the guests were the Emperor and Empress, Mme. von Szogyeny-Marich, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, and her two daughters; Prince von Hohenlohe, German Imperial Chancellor, and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Foreign Minister.

During the day Count Goluchowski, the Chancellor, and the German Foreign Minister met and had a prolonged conversation.

Twenty-four guests will be present at the luncheon to be given by the Emperor to-morrow at the Schloss in honor of Count Goluchowski.

BRITAIN AND COLONIAL TRADE.

Salisbury on United Kingdom's Share and Treaty Hindrances.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Salisbury has addressed a letter to C. E. H. Vincent, M. P., in which he says that the Government is in entire sympathy with the idea of securing the largest possible share of the neutral trade of the United Kingdom and the colonies for British producers and manufacturers, whether they may be situated in the United Kingdom or the colonies.

Since his accession to office, Lord Salisbury writes, the trade relations of the United Kingdom and the colonies have been seriously considered. He is aware that there are treaty hindrances, but the Government is not prepared to give notice of the termination of these treaties, which are otherwise valuable, until a definite scheme is produced promising such an increase of trade within the empire as will compensate for the risk involved.

THE PROSPECTS IN NICARAGUA.

American Consul Discourages the Idea of a New Great Town.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—On the basis of inquiries made concerning the town of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, indicating that the commencement of work on the Nicaragua Canal would at once open a new and promising field for American capitalists and laborers, Thomas O'Hara, United States Consul at that place, writes to the State Department to discourage any idea that a Rio Janeiro or a Buenos Ayres will be erected at the mouth of the San Juan River.

He thinks that railways, wagon roads, and bridges, following the construction of the canal would tend to the modest growth of many towns rather than to the sudden growth of one great commercial and manufacturing city. American laborers, according to Mr. O'Hara, would hardly be contented in Nicaragua as such.

HARMONIOUS IRISH MEETING.

Dillon, Healy, and McCarthy Discuss About Estimates Without Quarrel.

LONDON, March 10.—The first meeting of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish National Parliamentary Party since the election of John Dillon to the leadership of the party took place in this city. Mr. Dillon presided. T. M. Healy and Justin McCarthy, the former leader of the party, were present.

The meeting was entirely harmonious. The proceedings were devoted to discussion of a plan of action in the House of Commons in regard to the Irish estimates. An agreement upon a plan was reached, but the details are not known.

Radical Committee Reorganization.

LONDON, March 10.—Most of the Liberal members of the House of Commons, excepting the leaders, met in a committee room of the House to-day and debated the reorganization proposals of the Radical Committee. It was shown that a majority of the members were opposed to the proposals. The matter will be again discussed after the coming conference of the party at Huddersfield.

A Continental Sabbath in London.

LONDON, March 10.—The House, without a division being taken, approved a motion in favor of opening the national museums and art galleries in London on Sunday.

Gladstone Returned to London.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Gladstone arrived in London to-day from his trip to the Riviera. He is in excellent health.

ITALY GAINS CONFIDENCE

Prime Minister Promises Troops for Success in Africa.

HUMBERT PREDICTS GOOD FORTUNE

Official Announcement of the New Ministry, Which Is Decidedly Conservative in Ideas.

ROME, March 10.—The Prime Minister, Marquis di Rudini, has telegraphed to Gen. Baldissera, commander of the Italian Army in Abyssinia, giving him assurance that he will be furnished with all the troops that may be necessary to prosecute the campaign in Africa to a successful issue.

In receiving the allegiance of the new Ministers, King Humbert declared that he was certain that all difficulties would be overcome, and that the Italians would extricate honor from the war with the Abyssinians.

The composition of the new Ministry is officially announced as follows:

Marquis di Rudini, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.
Gen. Ricotti, Minister of War.
Admiral Brin, Minister of Marine.
Signor Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor Branca, Minister of Finance.
Signor Colombo, Minister of the Treasury.
Signor Perazzi, Minister of Public Works.
Signor Guicciardini, Minister of Agriculture.
Signor Costa, Minister of Justice.
Signor Gianturco, Minister of Public Instruction.
Signor Carmine, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The new Ministry has decided Conservative leanings. The Ministers were sworn into office at the Quirinal this afternoon, after which ceremony Parliament was summoned to meet March 16.

PARIS, March 10.—The French press is generally favorable to the new Italian Ministry under the Presidency of Marquis di Rudini.

Le Figaro expresses belief that Italy will remain riveted to Germany and Austria, as formerly, but that her relations with France will be more courteous than hitherto.

LONDON, March 10.—A dispatch from Rome to The Central News says that the Abyssinians lost 4,600 men in the battle of Adowa, where a crushing defeat was inflicted on the Italians.

BARATIERI EXPLAINS HIS ACT.

It Was Safer to Attack the Abyssinians than to Retreat.

LONDON, March 10.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a telegram from Rome stating that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Baratieri, who was superseded in the command of the Italian Army in Africa by Gen. Baldissera, explaining his motive for the attack on the Abyssinians at Adowa.

The provision supply of his army, he says, was becoming short, and it was extremely difficult to obtain further supplies, the roads being infested with Abyssinians. To retreat would have exposed the Italians to an attack which it would have been difficult to withstand. He held a conference with the officers under him, and they concurred in his opinion that it would be safer to attack the enemy than to retreat.

TRIAL OF JAMESON IN LONDON.

Courtroom Crowded with Sympathizers, but Applause Restrained.

LONDON, March 10.—Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him in the Transvaal raid were again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning, and the charges against them were renewed. Major Coventry and Capt. Gosling were added to the list of accused. The courtroom was crowded with members of the aristocracy, among whom were the Duke of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Coventry, and Lady Annaly. A large number of members of the House of Commons were also present. Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General, and R. B. Finlay, Solicitor General, conducted the prosecution, and Sir Edward Clarke, E. H. Carson, M. P., and Sir Frank Lockwood appeared for the defense. Magistrate Sir John Bridge presided.

Sir Richard Webster, opening the case for the prosecution, said that Jameson's expedition into the Transvaal had long been planned, but the rank and file of his party were led to believe that they were to proceed against a native chief. However, Major Coventry informed the men Dec. 29 that they were not to fight the chief, but were going straight to Johannesburg.

Dr. Jameson, at Mafeking, Dec. 30, said to his followers that they were going to the assistance of the English women and children in Johannesburg, whose lives and property were in danger. Sir Richard then described Jameson's cutting of the telegraph wires behind his expedition, and also described the telegrams recalling Jameson and warning him of the penalties of his acts.

Sergt. Hay, one of Jameson's troopers, was then called to the witness box and gave detailed testimony confirming the Attorney General's allegations.

Te testified that several of his comrades in the Bechuanaland Police at first refused to join the expedition, not knowing its object or destination, and asked their superiors whether the movement was in obedience to the orders of the Queen or the British South Africa Company. To these questions, he said, Col. Grey replied in a speech to the men before the expedition left Mafeking: "I cannot say that we are going by the orders of her Majesty the Queen, but I will say that we are going to fight for the supremacy of the British flag in South Africa."

Hearing this declaration, Sergt. Hay said, most of the men decided to go, and did go, but ten of them refused and remained behind. The hearing at this point was adjourned for a week.

Dr. Jameson and his companions were attired in conspicuously stylish garments and appeared to be perfectly at ease. The hearing was orderly and characterized by none of the demonstrations which marked the first appearance of the raiders in the Bow Street Court. The courtroom was crowded, mostly with distinguished persons who were in full sympathy with Jameson and his companions, but there was no cheering either upon the entrance or exit of the defendants.

CECIL RHODES NOT IN PERIL.

His Intended Arrest Denied by the Colonial State Secretary.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in reply to a question on the subject, that there was no truth in the report of the intended arrest of Cecil Rhodes by the authorities of Cape Colony, nor had he any information that any other authorities contemplated such action.

The question was brought out by the report circulated yesterday that Mr. Rhodes would be arrested on his arrival at Beira, East Africa, which report caused a decided fall in the prices of South African mining securities at the London Stock Exchange.

RIOTS ON ST. KITT'S ISLAND.

Governor Telegraphed a British Warship Would Suppress Them.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking with reference to the riots on the Island of St. Kitt's, stated that Feb. 19 the Governor wired that serious riots had broken out, and that a number of houses had been burned. Two of the rioters, the telegram added, had been shot.

The Governor sent another Feb. 29 saying that the island was more quiet than at the time his previous dispatch was sent, and that there was no doubt that the presence of a British warship would prevent a recurrence of the disorder.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, cloudy.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

MOURAD BEY'S CONDEMNATION.

He Advocated Reforms in Turkey and Is Now an Exile.

From The London Daily News.

Mourad Bey, who in his absence from Constantinople has been sentenced to death by default, is the bold official who last October made a personal appeal to the Sultan to rid himself of his evil counselors at the imperial palace; to govern by a responsible Cabinet of honest, conscientious men, capable of forming their opinion, and free to resign when it was not accepted by his Majesty; to call dishonest administrators in the provinces (whom Mourad described as little better than brigands) to account; and to open his gates to all complainants who wished to come, as in ancient times, to lay their grievances before their sovereign. The Sultan saw this faithful counselor, and for a moment a new era seemed about to dawn in Turkey. We give below his own account of his interview, which he afterward published in Paris:

"The Sultan," said Mourad Bey, "gave me an audience, and in a tête-à-tête of more than two hours' duration the most complete agreement seemed to be established between us as we exchanged ideas. When I quitted the palace I was authorized to present to him a draft Constitution, moderate yet liberal. I was filled with joy for the future of my country. Alas, my happiness was of brief duration. A few days later Kiamil Pasha was dismissed, and the honest element in the Ministry had to give place to corrupt men who had long been denounced by public opinion. The day after Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech I presented myself at the palace. The Sultan, instead of receiving me, contented himself by sending me a smooth message by his First Chamberlain. I was convinced from that moment that there was no hope of doing any good with a sovereign who was a hypocrite above everything. I decided to quit my country and make my appeal in its favor to the civilized world."

Mourad Bey kept his word. He consulted first with five leading spirits of the Young Turkey Party, who joined him on the Bosporous; and the means of combating the nefarious policy of the Sultan, "that perturber of the public peace," was discussed. A revolution was feasible. Some patriots offered to sacrifice their lives to achieve their country's liberty; but it was deemed the wisest course to make a further appeal to the public opinion of Europe. Mourad himself accepted the mission of denouncing his sovereign, a mission distasteful and even savoring of sacrilege to the Mussulman; but justifying his conscience by the requirements of the supreme interests of his country, he went forth into exile. "'Le Palais de Yildiz et la Sublime Porte,' le veritable mal d'Orient, par Mourad Bey, ancien Commissaire Imperial près la dette publique Ottomane," was published toward the end of last year, and now we have the Sultan's reprisals in the sentence of death pronounced against him for "conduct calculated to disturb public order in the Turkish Empire."

"SILVER-TONGUED" ORATOR LECTURES.

William R. Davis Tells How "Chickens Come Home to Roost."

The celebrated silver-tongued orator, William R. Davis, who is a messenger in the Dock Department from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, delivered his remarkable lecture, "Chickens Come Home to Roost," last night, before the West Side Colored Republican Club, at Linden Hall, Sixty-seventh Street and the Boulevard. Notwithstanding the low price of admission—one dime—only twenty members of the club put in an appearance.

Some of the members, so it is said, did not relish the title of the lecture. There was to have been music by the Victoria Quartet, but the quartet did not attend.

Charles F. Butler, Chairman of the colored county organization of New-York, presided, and announced that Mr. Davis had just returned from the South with the good news that the colored delegates to the National Republican Convention would be for Levi P. Morton for President.

Mr. Davis talked with a mighty voice for an hour and a half. There proved to be no idea of recrimination in his lecture. His chickens were metaphysical fowl, and the idea which he struggled to express was that bad deeds come back to plague, and that the black race had avenged and would avenge every wrong done to it.

Beginning with Adam and Eve, in the Garden of Eden, he slowly worked downward through the world's history until he reached the present era, and then he belabored David P. Hill and other Democrats without stint. The lecture netted $8.15, of which 15 cents was paid for gas and $3 for rent of the hall. This left a deficit of $2, which was met by an assessment after the silver-tongued orator had gone home.

Buchtel College in a Bad Way.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Dr. O. Cone, President of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, resigned his office on Thursday. He gave as a reason for doing so that the financial condition of the college was such that it could never hope to be a prosperous school. It is a Universalist school, and the Church is divided on the manner of conducting it. An attempt was made two years ago to secure Dr. Cone's resignation. The school has 200 students, and was founded in 1871. A meeting of the Board of Trustees has been called for March 18, when it will be determined whether the college will continue.

Turkish Decorations for Russians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10.—It is announced that the Sultan intends to bestow upon Prince Lobanoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Order of Imtiaz, and upon M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, the Order of Medjidieh. The decoration in both cases will be set in brilliants.

Against American Tontine Societies.

VIENNA, March 10.—New regulations exercising a severe control over assurance societies doing business in Austria-Hungary have been published. Included in the new regulations is a measure against American tontine societies.

German Imperial Family Projects.

BERLIN, March 10.—The United Press learns that the Emperor and Empress, with the two eldest of the Imperial Princes, will spend the Easter holidays in Rome incognito. Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife, Princess Irene, will also be of the party.

Traded Thirty Horses for a Bicycle.

From The Lewiston (Idaho) Teller.

Little Black Bear, a Nez Percé Indian, traded thirty head of horses for a bicycle one day recently.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The brick storage houses of the National Linseed Oil Works, at Delaware and Weccacoe Avenues, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

BOSTON, March 10.—Fire in the building at Portland and Merrimac Streets, this morning, caused a loss of about $10,000. The fire was caused by an explosion in the laboratory of Dr. Earl S. Sloan, manufacturer of horse remedies.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 10.—The wholesale liquor establishment of Mihalovitch Fletcher and Company, 164-168 East Pearl Street, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $75,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—Fire this morning destroyed several buildings of the Atkins Saw Works, at Illinois and South Streets. A man was seen trying to set fire to one of the buildings. The loss is $100,000.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Fire did $40,000 damage to-day to the building and stock of the Lartz Wall Paper Company.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Charles Schmelig, formerly chief steward of the Red Star steamship Switzerland, which plies between Philadelphia and Antwerp, who was convicted last week in the United States District Court of smuggling drugs into this country, was sentenced to-day to nine months' imprisonment in the county prison and to pay a fine of $100.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—A special meeting of the Yale corporation was held this afternoon, and it was voted to accept the plans for the new dormitory. The building will be situated on York Street, and will cost $100,000.

STRATFORD, Conn., March 10.—The town of Stratford this afternoon appropriated $3,000 for good roads.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) Uckermann, Gibara 12 ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

[illegible], Rotterdam Feb. 15, via Boulogne 17th, Young. Arrived outside at 12:40 A. M.

BIGGEST MAN IN AMERICA

Continued from Page 1.

stitution, such revision to be reported to the General Assembly that the same may be submitted as an amendment to the electors in the manner provided in the Constitution."

A TROUBLESOME BOOM.

Cullom Has Hard Work to Keep Himself Before the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois, is having trouble in keeping his Presidential boom on the track. Several times since it was started the rails have spread through the machinations of his political foes, and he has been obliged to rescue the boom from the ditch. The wreckers got together again yesterday and opened a switch, designing to send the Cullom boom clear to Salt Creek, but Mr. Cullom got wind of the scheme and frustrated it.

The story was started that he had become disgusted with the outlook and had decided to withdraw from the contest, leaving the field clear for McKinley and the other gentlemen who are spending plenty of money in influencing delegates to the St. Louis convention. Mr. Cullom said to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there was not a word of truth in the report that he intended to get out of the canvass.

"I would like to be President of the United States," he said, "and if the Republicans see fit to nominate me, I shall do my best to be elected. I do not, however, intend to spend any money in advancing my candidacy. I am poor, and I do not believe that one who would like to be President should do more than indicate his desire to the country.

"I am aware that this is not the modern way of going after a nomination, but it is my way, and I shall not turn from it. I have received many assurances of support from Republicans in the West, and am content to let matters take their course."

Mr. Cullom grows indignant when allusion is made to the statement now being used in Illinois and elsewhere that he is simply a stalking horse for some other candidate, and his friends do not refer to the topic in his presence. Mr. Cullom does not appear to be worried over the outlook, and the efforts being made by other candidates to create the impression that he has left the field gives him the idea that he cuts a considerable figure in the calculations of these gentlemen.

His willingness to discuss the situation is in striking contrast with the attitude of Mr. Allison. That gentleman is silence personified when the subject of the Republican nomination is up. Mr. Davis of Minnesota, another candidate for the nomination, also is cultivating silence with conspicuous success.

"Steve" Elkins hasn't had a word to say about the Presidency for a month. The activity displayed by the McKinley crowd may have had something to do with the diplomatic reserve of these Senators.

Mr. Cullom does not take any stock in McKinley, as indicated in his recent letter relative to the Ohio man, which has been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and apparently he believes his own chances will be improved by making McKinley's weaknesses known to the country.

The McKinley men here say Cullom will not be heard from when the voting shall begin at St. Louis. They say as much about Allison and Reed, so that the Illinois Senator has no reason to feel slighted.

WISCONSIN FAVORS McKINLEY.

But Her Delegates to the Convention Will Not Be Instructed.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 10.—Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer has arrived from Washington to attend to some lawsuits which are to be tried at the present term of court. It is said that a friend met ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard, who has been supposed to be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed W. F. Vilas, and in Sawyer's behalf questioned him directly as to his intentions.

The reply was that he did not know—that he had not yet made up his mind—whether or not he would become a candidate.

Although the masses of the Republican Party want to see John C. Spooner returned to the Senate, Mr. Sawyer of this city, ex-Gov. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, and ex-Congressman N. P. Haugen of River Falls have been written and talked about as candidates. Haugen is now believed to be wholly out of the race, having met with a large number of political misfortunes and reverses recently. Hoard says he has not made up his mind what to do, and Sawyer observed to a friend that he is in the same position as Hoard—cannot tell just what he will do until the time shall come for action.

Ex-Gov. Hoard wants to be a delegate at large to the St. Louis Convention for McKinley, and at the same time is fighting the proposition to send National Committeeman Henry C. Payne as one of the State delegates, because in Washington, when the anti-oleomargarine bills were pending, Mr. Payne represented Armour in the attempt to prevent the passage of those measures.

The prevailing sentiment is for McKinley, although the party leaders are generally favorable to other candidates. Delegations will not be instructed.

PITTSBURG'S POTPOURRI PARTY.

At Its First Session It Learns that It Has Twelve Cents to Spare.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—The formation of the potpourri party, in which will be found the new reformers, Populists, free silver advocates, Prohibitionists, woman suffragists, greenbackers, and others, will be attempted by a three days' conference, which began in Old City Hall to-day.

The meeting is designated as a "General Conference for the Abolition of the Drink Traffic in the United States and for Such Other Moral, Economic, Financial, and Industrial Reforms as are Needed in This Country." A committee of one hundred has been engineering the movement, of which Carl Stewart is Chairman.

The very core of the endeavor to fuse such discordant elements together into one new party, to be baptized The National Reform Party, is the solitary condition of coalescence offered by the Populists, and that is the adoption of the South Carolina dispensary scheme.

At the session to-day, the National Chairman, Carl Stewart, told of a wonderful future, and it was revealed in the financial report that there are twelve cents in the treasury.

QUAY AFTER ALABAMA DELEGATES.

The Senator Seeking to Weaken the Reed and Morton Strength.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10.—Senator Quay is the latest candidate to seek the support of the Alabama delegation to the National Republican Convention. William T. Ferguson of Washington, D. C., Quay's agent, appeared in Birmingham this morning. Ferguson says he realizes that Quay is late in the field, and he does not expect to "fix" any first-choice men, but he is going to try to get all the second calls he can. Realizing that the McKinley men are for McKinley only, he made no advances to them, but spent the day at Morton and Reed headquarters. He is trying to induce leaders not already pledged to get into the Quay boat. Quay, through his agent, has already allied himself with the other anti-McKinley forces, and all will pull against the favorite son. McKinleyites meanwhile claim to have carried twenty-four out of thirty counties that have so far acted, and are confident McKinley has Alabama overwhelmingly.

A SPOILS CAMPAIGN.

McKinley Offering to Trade Cabinet Offices for Electoral Votes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—There is a rumor here that Major McKinley has promised that he will give the post of Secretary of War to Gov. W. H. Upham of this State in case he shall be elected President.

Gov. Upham, much to the surprise of everybody, was a conspicuous guest at the McKinley-Lincoln banquet in Chicago, and was down for a lengthy speech, although a dry and awkward novice in oratory, whose efforts are pronounced absolutely painful to his hearers.

It is explained now that he was placed on the programme through the efforts of Major McKinley, and that it was a part of the effort to give the Wisconsin man some public standing, who at home is popularly called "Tinhorn Bill."

It is known here positively that during his recent visit to New-York, Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland "offered" the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury to ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, if he would drop Morton and turn in and help secure the Empire State delegation for McKinley.

It is said Mr. Platt answered that he couldn't give New-York to McKinley if he wanted to, or should try; that he did not want the office of Secretary of the Treasury, or any other office; that no man who was not steadfast to his friends should be nominated for President, and that no man who was going around months before the convention promising all the Cabinet and chief appointive officers to Tom, Dick, and Harry in exchange for votes ought be elected President of the United States or would be.

Ever since this memorable interview in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hanna has been very bitter toward Platt and Morton, and loses no opportunity to express his opinion of them.

MUM'S THE WORD IN KANSAS.

Republican Convention Silent on the Money Question.

WICHITA, Kan., March 10.—The Republicans of Kansas in convention to-day declared by formal resolution their preference for Major McKinley as the nominee of the party for President.

The platform had not a word in it about the financial question.

A resolution was passed favoring the re-election of Cyrus Leland, Chairman of the State Central Committee, as the Kansas member of the National Committee.

The Allison Boomers.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 10.—The Republican State Convention which will meet here to-morrow to name delegates to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis will be an immense gathering. The slate for delegates at large is J. S. Clarkson, David B. Henderson, W. P. Hepburn, and John B. Gear. Much enthusiasm is being exhibited for Allison for President, and the convention to-morrow will declare for him in the most impressive manner it can command. A Scandinavian Republican League of the State will be formed to-morrow to assist in the Allison movement. The Iowa Allison Club will go to St. Louis with 3,000 uniformed men in line.

Peekskill Republican for Morton.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 10.—The Republicans last night elected the following delegates to their District Convention: James W. Husted, Chairman; Louis Covert, Robert Allen, J. M. Shipley, James F. Bushnell, William J. Carlton, Herbert Griffin, Oscar V. Barker, L. F. Crumb, Warren Jordan, H. P. Dain, Dr. E. D. M. Lyon, John Mabie, Ezra C. Ferris, Angus F. Chase, Isaac Yocom, C. L. Bleakley, John Halsted, E. Bellefeuille, and Alonzo Durrin.

The convention will be held in Mount Kisco on Friday. All of the delegates favor Gov. Morton for President.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.—Nothing was done to-day toward settling the Senatorial contest. The joint session was convened at noon, with the agreement that only three members, Adams, Baird, and Poor, should vote for Senator on the forty-sixth ballot. These voted for Boyle, Blackburn, and Pettit. All the other members sat in silence while their names were called. The President announced that no quorum voted, and the session was adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Platt Chosen a Delegate.

OWEGO, March 10.—The Tioga County Republican Convention this afternoon elected as delegates to the Republican State Convention T. C. Platt, W. E. Johnson, D. P. Witter, J. B. Stanbrough, and J. W. McCarthy. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidency.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	Politics.	Nomination.
*Fourth, Kansas...	Republican	....Charles Curtis
*Eleventh, Indiana.	Republican	.George W. Steele

*Renominated.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MARLBOROUGH—Gen. R. M. Nelson of Alabama.

—MURRAY HILL—William Hamersley of Hartford.

—WINDSOR—Paymaster J. J. Brice, United States Navy.

—ST. DENIS—Bishop George W. Peterkin of West Virginia.

—WALDORF—Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee of Connecticut.

—EVERETT—John R. Proctor of the United States Civil Service Commission.

—HOFFMAN—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington and Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

—GILSEY—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning and ex-Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey, Lloyd Tevis of San Francisco, and ex-Mayor Jacob Amos of Syracuse.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S—J. F. Olmstead, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—H. R. Clark, J. C. Rock, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Tracy, New-York.

—EBBITT—Robert Stewart, United States Navy, Brooklyn; L. Henle, F. D. Potter, D. W. Brown, New-York.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. F. Bechstine, G. W. Harral, Edward T. Cody, Thomas Gifney, C. J. Mills, William Furney, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. William J

A TIE GAME AT HOCKEY

Montreals and Shamrocks Each Score a Single Goal.

TIE TO BE PLAYED OFF THIS EVENING

Canadian Players Show Marvelous Skill as Skaters and Hockey Players at the Ice Palace.

The Montreal and Shamrock hockey teams came here last evening to play an exhibition game for a trophy offered by the managers of the Ice Palace, on Lexington Avenue. After two very sharply played halves of twenty minutes, the game was drawn, each team having scored a single goal. After a consultation with Manager Falk, the teams agreed to stay over a day longer, and to play off the tie to-night at 8 o'clock.

The Shamrocks had defeated the Montreals at Washington on Saturday last 3 to 1, and the Montreals had won, 7 to 6, at Baltimore on Monday, so that last evening's tie game left them with honors easy. Therefore the teams were both anxious to play off for final honors on what all the players agreed was the finest piece of ice they had ever skated over in a rink which they say surpasses any they have ever seen or played in. It will be a game "for blood," as the sporting men say, and will be the finest exhibition of hockey that New-Yorkers have ever seen.

In order to give the players the best possible opportunity for play, the managers of the rink had all the surface ice cut away on Sunday, 140 tons being taken off by the workmen. The ice was flooded again yesterday, and the result was a perfectly glare and hard surface, just the ice for a brilliant display of skating and for the best of sport.

So it was a rare treat that the 2,500 ladies and gentlemen had when the two teams lined up sharply at 8 o'clock, with Capt. Fenwick of the New-York Hockey Club on the ice as referee. The two teams of heavy, lusty, and sinewy players from across the border lined up in this way:

MONTREALS.	Position.	SHAMROCKS.
Hamilton	Goal	Drysdale
Murphy	Point	Stevens
James	Cover Point	Dwyer
Barlow	Forwards	B. Wall
McKarrow		Des. Brown.
Horsfall		Dav. Brown
Fernle		N. Wall

Fenwick's shrill whistle set in motion fourteen as clever skaters as were probably ever seen together at one time on the ice in this city. From the instant the puck was put in play until the whistle of Sam D. See, the timekeeper, sounded the signal that play was over, the Canadians darted from one end of the rink to the other or from side to side of the ice, skating equally well backward or forward with a rush like that of an arrow, nursing, passing, lifting, or pucking the little rubber disk with which they played in a fashion that was a revelation to the crowd of watchers. The play was aggressive, yet not rough, so expert were the players and so careful were they to keep from getting "off-side" in their mad rushes for the disk they tried to drive through the goal posts of the opposing side.

During these rushes, so wild and impetuous, the crowd sat as if spellbound, the eyes of each spectator busy in following the rapidly moving puck propelled cleverly by the players as they dodged and pushed it along, the puck held in an embrace by their hockeys as if glued to them. It was too exciting for one to do anything but watch and wait. Then there would come a brilliant dash, a quick propulsion of the puck along the smooth surface; it would look as if a goal had been shot, when the puck could be seen to hit the skate of the goalkeeper and shoot off to the side by a well-directed hunch of the skate.

Then the crowd would burst into cheers and applause and shrieks of delight at the brilliant play, just as if every spectator was an expert at the game. The crowd could not help cheering any more than it could help sitting silent and as if fascinated when the clever rushing and passing, blocking and passing, lifting and stopping was being done with lightning speed in the center of the rink.

After a lot of clever work for about ten minutes, Barlow and Horsfall of the Montreals, managed, by clever passing, to thread their way through the ranks of the green-shirted shamrock players and finally turned it over to McKarrow, who, with a push so quick that it was hardly discernible to the eye, shot it past the feet of Drysdale, the goal keeper. A mighty shout from a crowd of Canadians who had places near the goal post announced that McKarrow had finally made a point for the Montreal lads.

Without a resting spell play was resumed. The crowd was wide awake now to the beauties of the game, and cries of "Go it, Shamrocks!" "Well played, Montreal!" were heard on all sides. There were snappy cheers when the sturdy Stevens of the Shamrocks got the puck and with a clever lift shot the disk over the heads of the Montreal forwards and half the length of the rink to his own forwards, as he did repeatedly. Women led the applause when Barlow, the most graceful skater of the party, getting possession of the puck, coaxed and petted and coddled it for a long run with the whole crowd chasing him like a pack of hounds after a fox. And then the rafters fairly rang when drives at the goals were blocked by Hamilton of the Montreals, a veritable icicle in his position until the puck came shooting toward him, when, having been successfully blocked and sent spinning away he became transformed into as skillful a skater and hockey player as any man in the rink.

The half was full of brilliant plays, but was ended with no further scoring. In one of the rushes Nick Wall's skate broke and Horsfall of the Montreals retired to make the teams even.

During the five minutes' interval of rest "Billy" Barlow gave a brilliant exhibition of skating backward, "Dessie" Brown of the Shamrocks accompanying him. The latter skated forward and at the top of his speed, but go fast as he could, and did, Barlow was always a shadow that could not be shaken off, and, turned the corners so cleverly and swiftly that he was always able to hold to his companion, and seemed able to pass him at any time if he chose to do so. There were cheers for both, as there had been for B. Wall of the Shamrocks, when he, too, showed how much easier it is for a Canadian to skate backward than for most people to skate in the ordinary fashion.

The final twenty minutes of the match brought their single goal to the Shamrocks. B. Wall being the man who was clever enough to find a way of getting the puck by the Montreal goalkeeper, who had seemed up to that instant to be an insurmountable obstacle to the Shamrock boys. But even Homer nods. Hamilton had blocked a dozen shots in most brilliant fashion before the plucky Wall found the opening that finally made the game a tie. During one of the mêlées that preceded the scoring kick, Wall of the Shamrocks was struck in the eye by a hockey just where he had been injured in Baltimore, and he had to get out of the game, Horsfal again retiring, so that the game was finished with six men on a side.

Taken as a whole the game was marked not only by magnificent skating and wonderfully clever hockey, but by a uniformly gentlemanly play, and a strict observance of the rules, the cry of "off-side," at once bringing the players to a stop, no matter how brisk the play happened to be at the instant. This respect to this cry and the absence of disputes were a revelation to those who, at football games, for instance, have been in the habit of seeing squabbling and disputations, with exhibitions of temper such as the Canadian players showed at no time. They proved clearly that a rough game may be played at all times in a gentlemanly fashion.

In addition to the hockey game to settle the tie, which will be begun at 8 P. M. sharp, there will be a game of polo at 9:30 between the New-York Ice Palace polo team and the Passaic polo team, which was recently beaten 1 to 0, after one of the most brilliant games ever played at the rink.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

The Freshman Race to be Rowed on Wednesday, June 24.

Arrangements for the intercollegiate freshman regatta in which Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania are to compete have been perfected. The race will be rowed on June 24, two days previous to the university race over the last two miles of the 'Varsity course. The change has been made so as to allow plenty of time in case of rough water or stormy weather.

It seems to be pretty generally believed that Poughkeepsie is the course that will be chosen for the races, both Columbia and Cornell favoring it, while it is Harvard's choice next to Springfield. Pennsylvania alone favors the Saratoga course.

The eligibility clause as to freshmen candidates has been given definite form. It now reads that those eligible to row in the race must be at that time in their first year of attendance at the college which they represent and taking a technical or general course. Thus all special students and those who have come from other colleges will be debarred.

Rules for the regattas are being formulated by correspondence, and will be ready for adoption when the committee meets to select a course next Saturday evening.

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OCEAN COUNTY HUNT'S RUN.

A Pretty Chase After the Hounds at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 10.—An overcast sky and a keen air greeted the members of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club when they gathered this afternoon at the Laurel-in-the-Pines for the first of the three runs planned for this week. The grounds of the hotel were thickly dotted with spectators, while a large number of carriages were in readiness to follow the chase. Those in the saddle were Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master, who rode George Gould's jumper, Shamrock; J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman, on Tipperary Boy; J. W. Colt, on Dr. Lindley's Beaufort; Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, who was mounted on Howard Willett's Mistletoe; H. Hayden Sands, on a big chestnut called Glendale; E. M. Lockwood, on Edith; J. W. Seaman, on Lord Lyon; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Dixon, Augustus Fisk, D. Runkle, Charles W. Fisk, Miss Anna Shaw, and Mrs. Clarence Cary.

The field jogged along to cover by the east end of Lake Carasaljo, thence along the new road to South Lakewood, till an old wagon road through the thick pines was reached. On emerging from this a fine stretch of hunting country was revealed, and the pack were sent away. It set a lively clip through the underbrush, and provided several stiff jumps, till it came to a halt at the site of the burned Casino, in the abandoned hamlet of South Lakewood, a relic of former boom times here. After proceeding through this place the hounds were thrown off again, and headed for Whitesville. The land in this vicinity is rich in good fences and high timber, and some very clever jumping was witnessed. After a scamper through the last-named village the hounds flew by the Bunker Hill cranberry bog, and, after a most exciting chase, brought up at Holmansville, where the imaginary fox was run to earth. The distance covered was about ten miles, and the run was about the prettiest that has taken place this Winter.

The following spectators watched the chase from carriages: Miss Marks, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Black, Charles McCue, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wood, Miss Wood, R. G. Wood, Jr., F. H. Galloney, Richard Rogers, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Miss Jennie Anderson, Miss B. B. Whiting, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirk, Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tiffany, Miss M. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Robert Lincoln, Miss Lockwood, Miss Birmington, Charles Kallawasser, Miss E. Lockwood, Mrs. Robert Coverly, E. Arnstein, M. Fleishman, Miss Birming, and Mrs. George Ehret and party.

The meet on Thursday will be at the Lakewood Hotel, and on Saturday at MacBean's nurseries, on the Tom's River Road.

TANBARK NOTES.

—The tanbark is flying at a lively rate at all the riding clubs and schools, for this is the time of year that the Winter equestrian season is at its height. Society, following its usual custom in Lent, is taking additional interest in equestrianism and has joined in large numbers the merry cavalcades in the various riding rings. Private classes occupy the arena evenings, as a rule, in the riding schools, and in the mornings and afternoons the time is generally devoted to instruction, while at the clubs the favorite hour for riding in the ring is between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. Nearly all the indoor riding, except mornings, is to the accompaniment of lively music, and greatly adds to the enjoyment of the hour or two spent in the saddle. On days that the weather and going are favorable many riders start out in pairs and cavalcades to enjoy a canter on the road or in the park's bridle-paths—a custom that often forms many picturesque scenes of city life. Another pleasant feature of equestrianism is the annual exhibitions of horsemanship given by the classes at the riding schools. They take piace in April, and usually terminate the season of ring riding at those establishments.

—One of the oldest equestrian organizations hereabouts is the New-York Riding Club, which is domiciled in cozy quarters at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard. The members meet every Tuesday evening and ride under the command of Captain Rawson Turner, formerly an officer in the English army. Intricate evolutions are executed by the cavalcade, the display of skilled horsemanship being particularly fine and like a well-drilled cavalry troop. The club's membership includes Walter J. Peck, George C. Clausen, D. E. Seybel, Edward H. Johnson, E. W. Little, Henry Claus, Charles W. Drake, H. F. Kilburn, Ormond G. Smith, Charles T. Wills, Thomas Dimond, Alfred D. Cordova, Howard Carroll. Theodore H. Silkman, Hobart J. Park, W. M. Healey, W. H. Merritt, John T. Williams, Adolphe Schwab, Julius Simon, W. H. T. Hughes, Charles L. Hudson, C. C. Clausen, Bruce Bonny, George A. Bergmann, W. H. Hollister, and E. S. Hatch.

—There are few more skillful horsemen than the members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's Friday Night Class. It was organized about five years ago, and its weekly meets are one of the features of the life of that club. Early in the Spring the class annually gives an exhibition of its skill, and in May enjoys a ride on the road and a dinner at the Montauk Club. Col. John N. Partridge commands the rides, and some of the other members are T. L. Woodruff, J. H. Walbridge, E. H. Barnes, Henry Bowers, W. L. Candee, J. A. Ayres, C. L. Middleton, S. E. Buchanan, R. B. Woodward, E. W. Throp, P. T. Stinson, W. N. Dykman, F. H. Page, and W. O. Raven.

—Members of the Bedford Riding Club are having a successful season at the Bedford Academy, in Brooklyn. The club was formed about three years ago, and rides Thursday evenings, when a delightful time is spent in the saddle. Its members are Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Creamer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoschke, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mauder, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard, Mrs. C. M. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tompkins, Adolph Busch, R. Gibbons, J. B. Roache, Miss Marie Lowery, Miss M. Lynch, J. W. Moran, L. E. Rosse, Miss H. M. Oldener, Miss L. F. Lingard, J. Finley, E. F. Monahan, Miss Winkler, H. McClean, Miss Schultz, and E. Freel.

—A Wednesday night fixture during the season at Dickel's Riding Academy in West Fifty-sixth Street is the meet of the Phoenix Riding Club, which is composed of German-Americans. They are enthusiastic riders, and delight to be in the saddle. The club will give its annual exhibition ride on Saturday evening, March 28. Riding Master John Wahl is the club's commander, and among the members are F. W. Kroehle, Carl Tilenius, Henry J. Lippe, John O. Erckens, Emil Gabler, Ferdinand Huppe, August Kitz, Franz Leinhos, John Kroder, A. C. Behrens, Carl Meyer, Jacob Leeser, and Hugo Jarburg.

—Music rides are popular at the Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, and are well attended. The gay cavalcades ride around and across the ring, executing various maneuvres at a trot and gallop, to the accompaniment of a string orchestra. A few of the patrons of that academy are Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, Miss F. H. Quick, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rosenfeld, Dr. Bronson, E. M. Lowenthal, Elias Rothschild, Dr. and Mrs. A. Sturmdorf, E. S. Ulman, E. G. Veit, Dr. Griswold, George Massey, Mr. and Mrs. C. Callmann, Charles Weinberg, H. L. Blum, and Ernest Grund.

—The spacious riding ring in Squadron A's armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, is occupied every night in the week, except Saturday, by platoons of the members executing cavalry tactics. Rough riding is the principal part of the cavalryman's instruction, and at that form of horsemanship Squadron A troopers excel. Drills will continue a few weeks longer, and then the squadron will have little to do until it goes to the State camp, in June or July.

—Large attendance marks the afternoon music rides and teas at the Riding Club, in East Fifty-eighth Street. This club has a handsome and extensive home, and an exclusive membership, consisting of people prominent in society.

—An annual event at Durland's Riding Academy is its horse show, which this year will be held the week beginning Monday, April 20.

POLO ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

H. L. Herbert Re-elected President—Schedule of the Season's Games.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Polo Association was held last night at the Metropolitan Club, at which fifteen clubs were represented. H. L. Herbert was re-elected President, and E. C. Potter Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee—Oliver W. Bird, John E. Cowdin, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and R. L. Agassiz—were also re-elected.

The following schedule of games was arranged for the season:

Brookline Country Club, June 1—6.
Devon Polo Club, Philadelphia, June 1—6.
Philadelphia Country Club, June 8—13.
Country Club of Westchester, June 15—20.
Meadowbrook Club, June 22—27.
Rockaway Club—June 29, July 11.
Dedham Club, Massachusetts, July 13—18.
Myopia Club, July 20—25.
Point Judith Country Club, Aug. 3—12.
Westchester Polo Club, Newport, Aug. 13—26.
Buffalo Polo Club, for the association cups, Oct. 1—10.
St. Louis Club, Oct. 12—17.

The championship games will be played in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, some time during September. The championship cup is given by John Jacob Astor. Park Commissioner Woodruff says the grounds this year will be in better condition than they were last year.

President H. L. Herbert prepared the following table to show how the game has grown during the last few years:

	Clubs.	Players.	Match Games.
1890	8	100	33
1891	12	142	37
1892	13	160	39
1893	15	179	24
1894	16	201	17
1895	19	270	51

COUNT OLOZAGA'S SCORE

It Was the Highest Bowled in the Wheelmen's Tourney Last Evening.

NOW THIRD FOR THE TIMES MEDAL

Atalantas of Newark Capture Double Honors, While the Manhattans Meet Two Defeats.

The first series of games in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs since the shifting of the teams in the merit column by the Executive Committee was rolled last evening at Reid's alleys, in Church Street. There was a noticeable lack of eminent "rooters" in the gallery seats, yet the games were well played and interesting.

A peasant feature of the series was the gilt-edge work of "Count" Olozaga, the star performer of the Atalanta Wheelmen's team. The "Count" got a score of 198 in his first game and 227 in his second, making his average for the evening 212½. This excellent showing places the popular young Cuban in third place in the competition for THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S highest average trophy. The "Count's" big score in the last game saved his team from a defeat at the hands of the tourist "five." "Joe" Oatman and Ritchie Betts accompanied the Manhattan Bicycle Club's team to the alleys, and died their best to keep up their spirits, but all to no purpose. In the opening battle the Manhattans met the Atalantas, and were never in the hunt, the Newark bowlers winning by a score of 864 to 740. The second game was closer, but the result was never in doubt after the third frame. The final score was 772 to 754 in favor of the Tourists.

In the last game the two previous winners appeared, and they had it nip and tuck all through. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	ATALANTA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	3	2	135	Budd	3	4	160
Meyer	1	1	136	E. Halsey	3	5	170
Fraenkle	2	5	152	Miller	4	3	168
McFarland	4	3	166	Terbell	4	3	168
Bartsch	3	3	151	Olozaga	6	2	198
Total	15	14	740	Total	20	17	864

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..103 166 231 306 376 430 512 579 665 740
Atalanta 100 195 263 366 453 527 603 709 794 864
Scorer—Joseph Oatman. Umpire—Harry Beam.

SECOND GAME.

MANHATTAN B. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TOURIST C. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Bartsch	2	3	136	Ernest	0	2	105
Meyer	1	6	149	Berdan	0	6	143
McFarland	2	3	142	Bryson	2	4	174
Fraenkle	5	0	180	Dumphey	2	3	139
Pelin	1	5	147	Drew	6	2	211
Total	11	19	754	Total	10	17	772

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..84 157 217 282 355 430 512 598 671 754
Tourist 68 139 215 299 384 458 531 612 688 772
Scorers—C. H. Norwood and Joseph Oatman.
Umpire—Charles Starr.

THIRD GAME.

ATLANTA W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TOURIST C. C. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Budd	2	5	150	Ernest	3	4	170
Halsey	2	3	146	Berdan	2	4	148
Millar	3	4	167	Bryson	6	2	193
Terbell	2	3	125	Dumphy	1	5	139
Olozaga	5	5	227	Drew	0	6	142
Total	14	20	821	Total	12	21	792

FRAMES.

Atlanta 70 135 215 291 384 471 564 643 735 821
Tourist 88 141 232 318 382 444 551 657 730 792
Scorers—C. H. Norwood and E. Allen Smith.
Umpire—Mr. John Glennon.

BROOKLYN'S CYCLE SHOW.

An Interesting Exhibition of Wheels Seen by Many Spectators.

The second evening's attendance at the cycle show of the Cycle Club of Brooklyn in the Hanson Place Armory conclusively showed the hold cycling has on Brooklynites. Many features which have never been marketed or exhibited form a part of the very interesting exhibition. Chief among these is a self-healing tire, which is made with a coating inside the tire about the tread. The coating is a composition similar to rubber cement, but very adhesive, and so constituted that it does not dry up or cake, and apertures close up as soon as made without loss of air.

Another important feature is a brake which applies to the crank axle and is actually invisible. It can be operated by a child, and is a welcome addition for those desiring such a commodity.

The evening was a gala one for the Associated Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn, whose booth was the Mecca to which all the devotees flocked. Some of those who registered are as follows:

Bond Pils. W. P. Reeve, C. P. Rider, Mr. and Mrs. Perriton Maxwell, C. L. Schenck, Miss Spencer, C. J. Turner, Jr., Miss Turner, J. C. Thompson, Charles King, Miss Faulker, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jackson, Messrs. Mapes and Sherman, Miss Allen, John Jay, Dr. Mead, Miss Merrill, Guy Loomis, O. S. Dale, J. B. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burns, Avery Brumley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Sniffen, C. I. H. Kendrick, Building Commissioner Bush, F. H. Walker, Mrs. Elliott Burris, C. E. Jervis, Miss Olive Burris, Gwendolin Burris, John Willison, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, N. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Post, the Misses Lang, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Latin, N. P. Houston, United States Army; W. N. Stevens, E. J. Seymser, M. M. Belding, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lewis, C. D. Smithers, Miss Lewis, Miss Elliott, Miss Dickerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Post, Miss Hayes, Miss Ida Schopmees, Miss Guertin, L. G. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fuller, Miss Norma Hanley, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Guerin, Miss Evelyn Hutchinson, W. A. Graham, F. H. Webster, Dr. William Jarvie, Miss Mabel Flinn, Miss Laura Wallace, Miss Jarvie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tuttle, H. T. Judson, Wesley C. Bush, Otto Roehe, William Meteer, A. Reitea, J. Gardner, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Clarence Martin, Ike Woods, C. L. Gardner, Jr., E. Martin, William P. Dawson, W. Blakely, Charles J. Osborn, W. H. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Curtis, Dave Sexton, George Waters, Henry Donaldson, W. C. Nellis, Fred Smith, Walter Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bailey, B. Dobbie, Tod Cooper, A. Sharpe, L.F. Wooster, William H. Ross, Charles Murphy, R. O. Taylor, P. T. Hall, S. S. Taylor, E. A. Lamb, C. T. Earl, Frank Peters, R. W. Sheldon, J. S. Bechwith, Samuel Graham, A. Palmer, William Young, E. Ferris, George Needham, Alfred Ferris, Austin Hodge, Frank Fry, Archibald B. Bush, and William Keith.

To-night, the members of the Good Roads Association will be admitted by showing their membership tickets, and Thursday night the same favor will be granted all League of American Wheelmen members living in Brooklyn.

Brock and Earl May Race.

An event that would interest many Brooklyn Wheelmen would be a race between "Sammy" Brock and "Charlie" Earl. These two fliers are talking of a match, and the scorchers who know them hope the question of superiority between them will be settled in the Spring. Last season Earl was in Class B and Brock in Class A, a condition which made a race impossible, so long as Brock remained a "pure." The abolition of Class B since then has changed matters, hence the revival of the talk of a match.

A Cyclists' White Squadron.

A coterie in the South Brooklyn Wheelmen has organized as a white squadron, with the following officers: Admiral—E. Benson; Vice Admiral—A. W. Hudson; Captain—R. L. Smith; First Officer—E. P. Liesegang; Second Officer—F. J. Wilson; Chief Engineer—J. J. Brady; Second Engineer—J. Girard; Steward—W. K. Delmonico Sibley; Quartermaster—N. R. McDonald; Crew—R. D. Boltel, R. W. Caplis, W. H. Nash, L. Meht, J. Brennen, Mr. Harding, and J. Turner.

Beefsteak Dinner for the "L. I. Ws."

A programme has just been mapped out by the Entertainment Committee of the Long Island Wheelmen that will appeal to every member of that successful club. On Saturday night another eighteen-carat "stag" will be given at the clubhouse, and on the following Saturday evening a beefsteak dinner is scheduled. These sort of affairs have proved exceedingly popular with the members this season.

Cycle Path in Poor Shape.

Lack of proper care and constant use have made the Coney Island cycle path almost unfit for riding purposes. It will be repaired, however, as soon as possible, Park Commissioner Woodruff having declared he would attend to the matter right away. When the return path is ready for use Brooklyn will have a riding ground not equaled anywhere.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Officers for the Vanderveer Park Wheelmen have been chosen as follows for the ensuing year: Henry A. Schmidt, President; Charles F. Brown, First Vice President; [illegible]

—The following have been proposed for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club: Clarence A. Postley, schooner Colonia; George B. Parsons, W. L. Stow, steamer Lorna; Francis M. Wilson, Henry M. Berge, schooner Wave Crest, and George Hill.

—E. D. Morgan Waterman is having a yawl built by Byles at City Island. Her dimensions will be 35 feet 7 inches on the water line, 13 feet beam, and 6 feet draught.

—Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra started yesterday for Wilmington, Del., where extensive alterations and improvements will be made.

—The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be held this evening at the clubrooms, 5 Willoughby Street.

—The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's subscription dinner will be given at Delmonico's on the 26th.

—J. S. Watson's auxiliary yacht Algonquin is being fitted out for a cruise to the West Indies.

—Fendleton & Jones have purchased the cutter Isis.

GOLD WAS USELESS TO HIM.

Remarkable Experience of an Amateur Pirate on the Coast of China.

The London Standard has been publishing a series of articles on "The Curiosities of Impecuniosity." These have moved a correspondent of that paper to send it an experience of his own, which he thinks is "a curiosity of opulence." He writes:

"It has surely fallen to the lot of few men to come near starving to death in a land of plenty, with over $000 in gold in their pocket—nay, by reason of that very fact. I had shipped at Rangoon on board a steamer bound for Shanghai. When I signed, she was flying Jardine's flag at the main; but I believe she carried the ensign of every nation and half the house flags of the world in her signal locker. An opium smuggler I was prepared to find her, but that her chief business on the waters was piracy of the vilest sort, and, unredeemed by a glint of romance, came upon me certainly as a revelation.

"We attacked no ships, so far as I know; but, handled with marvelous skill and knowledge of the intricate coast navigation, she would run in after nightfall among rocks and banks where one would expect a sampan to take the bottom, while shrieks, flames, the report of firearms, and clash of steel would testify to the descent of my delectable shipmates upon one or another of the numerous fishing villages which fringe the shores of the China seas.

"After four months' duress I struck a blow for liberty; my little hoard of morphia—jealously guarded toward this eventuality—deepened the narcotism in which the whole crew lay steeped after a ghastly debauch as we rode at anchor; and, forsaking all my goods and chattels, and seizing in lieu such moneys as I could find, I dropped into the dinghy and pulled off, shoeless, hatless, arrayed only in shirt, trousers, and belt containing the abovenamed sum, (close on £200,) hoping to reach a German gunboat which had been sighted in the offing earlier in the day.

"But the night was thick, and in less than an hour I found myself close in shore. The question of what to do was speedily settled by the boat capsizing among the breakers, leaving me no alternative but to land. Day was breaking, and I lay till next morning in a tomb cut above the road in the hillside; and for the next three weeks I nearly perished for lack of nourishment, not daring to exhibit a gold piece, for I had no weapon, and would certainly have been robbed and murdered.

"I would have gladly thrown away all but one piece, but there was no single small coin in the sum total, and the result would have been the same. Though a good walker at that age, (I had made a record for twenty miles not long before, and could cover three hundred a week without a blister,) I accomplished no more than two hundred miles in twenty-two days—traveling only by night, and hiding in tombs or ditches all day, often rushing back to my last-deserted lair, in terror of the advancing sun, when no suitable place of concealment hove in view.

"With paddy and plantains snatched precariously here and there, I managed to exist during those awful weeks. Chan-Chan is not regarded as a terrestrial Paradise by those Europeans whom fate malign has compelled to sojourn there, but Valhalla was never hailed with greater ecstasy by the world-worn pilgrim than was that Celestial sink by myself. Toward the twentieth day the smell of meat cooking absolutely overcame me one morning, and at the peril of my life I emerged into the light of day, and laid felonious hands and teeth on what I believe was part of a baked cat, in the temporary absence of the legitimate landlord thereof."

STOP, THIEF!
Stop a small malady, which is stealing your strength, before it outruns your power to arrest it, and recover what it took from you. The safest and promptest recuperator of waning vitality is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews vigor, flesh, and nerve quietude because it restores activity to those functions whose intermission interferes with general health. Use the Bitters for dyspepsia, malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints and biliousness.

BITS OF SPORTING NEWS.

—The following have been proposed for membership in the Atlantic Yacht Club: Clarence A. Postley, schooner Colonia; George B. Parsons, W. L. Stow, steamer Lorna; Francis M. Wilson, Henry M. Berge, schooner Wave Crest, and George Hill.

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New-York Baseball Club Practice.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 10.—In their practice to-day the two nines of the New-York Baseball Club scored a tie game. The result:

REGULAR TEAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 3b.	1	1	2	1	2	Fuller, ss	2	1	3	4	1
V'H'tn, cf.	3	4	4	0	0	H.Davis, 1b.	3	4	10	0	0
G. Davis, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Cavelle, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	0	1	0	Mulligan, cf.	1	2	3	1	0
Con'ton, ss.	2	4	3	3	0	Battam, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	Stanhope, c.	1	1	5	3	0
W. Clark, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	Stafford, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Foster, c.	2	3	3	0	1	Wilson, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0
Seymour, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Bowen, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Kagey, p.	0	0	0	0	0	German, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Farrell	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	12	17	24	10	4	Total	12	15	24	13	1

Regulars .....2 0 0 1 5 0 0 4—12
Second .....5 2 1 0 0 1 3 0—12

Earned runs—Regulars, 9; Second Team, 6. First base by errors—Second Team, 2. Left on bases—Regulars, 8; Second Team, 6. First base on balls—Off Bowen, 5; off Seymour, 4; off German, 1. Struck out—By Bowen, 3; by Seymour, 2. Three-base hits—Stafford and Connaughton. Two-base hits—H. Davis, (3,) Stanhope, Connaughton, (2,) Foster, G. Davis, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Pfeffer and G. Davis. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, H. Davis, (3,) Mulligan, Wilson, (2,) Foster, Seymour, Connaughton. Double plays—Connaughton and W. Clark; Pfeffer and W. Clark; Mulligan and Stanhope. Umpire—Dad Clarke.

Dual College Games.

The following arrangement has been agreed upon between the representatives of Rutgers College and the New-York University, concerning the games between the Athletic Associations of both colleges. The games this year will be held in New-York University grounds on Friday, May 22. It is proposed not to have medals as prizes, but to substitute ribbons and a banner. The list of events will be the regular one adopted for intercollegiate contests, with the exception of a few events the Rutgers men desire to drop. The entries in each event are to be limited to five from each college, and only three of these are to start or compete.

The games will follow by one week the annual Spring games of the New-York University, which will be held on May 15, and whoever makes the 'Varsity team in these Spring games will be on the team representing the college in the dual games with Rutgers.

Racquet Experts at Play.

The second of the series of racquet games for the Racquet and Tennis Club was played at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon between C. L. Perkins and Maurice La Montagne. It was a brilliant exhibition of the game, and the men were so evenly matched that the last two games were fought out ace by ace in a fashion that set the crowd to cheering wildly. Mr. Perkins won the first, third, and fourth games by scores of 15—8, 17—15, and 18—17, the latter after one of the prettiest struggles seen on the court this season. Mr. La Montagne won the second game, 15—8.

This afternoon Valentine G. Hall, who on Saturday defeated Edward La Montagne, Jr., will play a series with W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., play beginning at 3:30.

Wrestlers After a Medal.

New-York Athletic Club wrestlers, who have been working under Instructor Hugh Leonard ever since cold weather set in, will have their contests for the club championship this week. The preliminary bouts will be held to-morrow evening, and the finals on Saturday, the contests beginning at 8:30 P. M. sharp. Mr. Leonard has a large and fine class, and the bouts should be very interesting.

KAFFIR CORN IN KANSAS

Bids Fair to Revolutionize Farming in That State.

ABUNDANT CROPS ON DRY UPLANDS

The Red Variety Found to be the Best—Peculiarities of the Plant—Makes Good, Rich Flour.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 14.—The reported successes of Kaffir corn in Kansas during the past two unusually dry seasons, when in at least one-third of the State little or no Indian corn reached any degree of maturity, have caused a flood of inquiry, not alone from adjacent States, but as far east as New-York, and even from distant countries and isles.

The first Kaffir corn reached this country in 1891, and was distributed by the Government to a few experimental stations in the West. The fact that it was grown successfully in Asia Minor and in portions of Africa, in hot climate and dry atmospheres,

Red Kaffir Corn.

suggested it for a trial as a supplemental forage plant in semi-arid America. The tests were satisfactory, although of an experimental character, and it was not until 1894 that it attracted much attention outside the Kansas experimental stations. For two years little or no corn had been raised in the western part of Kansas, and the seed raised at the stations was all distributed among the farmers, enabling them to sow and plant several thousand acres, but no large individual effort was undertaken.

That was the beginning of the present general agitation and interest in Kaffir corn as a substitute for grain in Western Kansas. The first year dem

THE JOHN L. HASBROUCK A WRECK.

The Hudson River Steamer Still on Lime Dock Reef, and Has Probably Sailed Her Last Trip.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10.—The old propeller John L. Hasbrouck, which has laid on Lime Dock Reef at New-Hamburg, up the Hudson, since last Thursday morning, with two or three big holes in her bottom, has been in the freight and passenger service on the Hudson River since 1864. From all appearances, she has made her last trip.

The Chapman Wrecking Company tried to pump her out on Friday and failed. The water came in as fast as it was pumped out. Divers have closed several holes, but where the most damage was done they cannot approach on account of the boilers. The vessel lists to starboard at an angle of 45 degrees, and looks all the time as if it is going over. It has been steadied by hawsers run to the bank and tied to trees.

The John L. Hasbrouck,
Ashore on the Lime Dock Reef in the Hudson.

Five thousand people visited the wreck yesterday and to-day, attracted by the novelty of a big steamer high up on the rocks. Relic hunters stole nearly all the nickel numbers off the doors and electric lamps in the cabins; until orders were issued to keep the crowd off nothing portable was safe.

The Hasbrouck was crowded on the Lime Dock Reef by the ice. When she struck she was going under one bell, and headed for the New-Hamburg dock, 500 feet below the reef. She went on bow first, and seemed to ride on the reef and slide along it for fifteen or twenty feet on her port side. She filled with water in twenty minutes and keeled over to starboard. She is valued at $50,000.

Capt. James H. Cooper, who has had charge of the boat for twenty years, was on it when the accident happened. The chief pilot was James B. Martin, who has been on the boat fourteen years. The chief engineer, A. B. Crapser, has filled that position for twenty-eight years.

The Hasbrouck was built in 1864 by Lawrence & Foulks at Williamsburg. Fourteen years ago she was rebuilt at a cost of $40,000. She is 142.9 feet in length, and has a net tonnage of 710.35. In her best days the Hasbrouck was rated at sixteen miles an hour. She originally ran from New-York to Hudson with freight, and also towed barges to and from Hudson, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and other points. In 1867 she was bought by Doughty, Cornell & Co. of Poughkeepsie, who gave $100,000 for her, turning over the old barge Republic in part payment. The Hasbrouck passed into the hands of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company in 1875. Some years ago she ran in the mud at Dauskammer Point, where the Cornell was afterward wrecked. Later she ran aground behind Ver Planck's Point. Another time she ran aground behind Cross Point. One clear night she struck the Two Brothers off Cold Spring, and three years ago she went ashore in a fog in a cove just above where she now lays.

COL. DUFFY TO COMMAND.

Elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, and Two Majors Were also Chosen.

The field staff of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was completed last night by the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and a First and Second Major. These positions are filled by the votes of the field and line officers, twenty-one of whom were present.

Major Van Dusen, Judge Advocate, and Col. Smith presided over the election. Major Edward Duffy, a leader of one of the factions, which for a long time were the cause of much strife in the regiment, and ultimately brought about its reduction to a battalion, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, Capt. Thomas F. Lynch of Company K was elected First Major, and Capt. Michael Spellman of Company G Second Major. The first two officers were elected without opposition.

The contest for Second Major was close, and took up the greater part of the meeting time. Capt. Spellman's opponent was Capt. Edward Crystal of Company C.

Spellman's friends had not expected any opposition, and were greatly surprised when Capt. Crystal loomed up as a candidate. Their surprise was greater when the vote on the first ballot was shown to be a tie. Both men's friends then worked hard for their man, but were unable to change the sentiment until the fourth ballot. This gave 12 votes for Capt. Spellman and 8 for Capt. Crystal. One vote was a blank.

Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy returns to the service after a year's inactivity on the supernumerary list. Soon after Col. Smith took charge of the regiment, at Gen. Fitzgerald's request, the climax of the factional fight was arrived at by the offer of Major Duffy and his followers among the officers to resign. It was then thought that he would not again become an active officer. But the rumors that he was anxious to assume the responsibilities of the Lieutenant Colonelcy were confirmed last night by his appearance as a candidate. His plans were well carried out by his friends, as no opposition was met with. He joined the regiment in 1867, and was made Major Feb. 13, 1875.

Capt. Lynch was made a private in 1882 and a Captain in 1891. Capt. Spellman entered the Twenty-second Regiment in 1888. He was made a Captain in the Sixty-ninth in 1893.

A son of Mayor Strong—P. B. Strong—was elected a member of Company K.

MRS. MURPHY JUMPED INTO THE HOLE.

Tried to Prevent Workmen from Erecting a Pole Before Her House.

JERSEY CITY, March 10.—The People's Gas Light and Power Company, which has a contract to light a part of the city with gas and electricity, undertook to erect poles on Eleventh Street this afternoon. The workmen dug a hole in front of house No. 266, owned by Mrs. Mary Murphy. Mrs. Murphy attempted to prevent them, but her protests were useless.

When the hole was completed she jumped into it, telling the workmen that they should not erect the pole while she had life to prevent them. The men attempted to drag her from the hole, and her daughter Ella went to her assistance. Ella seized a pick belonging to one of the workmen and threatened to brain the first man who interfered.

Fearing that she might carry out her threat, the foreman ordered the work stopped until the police were summoned. Capt. Kelly explained to Mrs. Murphy and her daughter that the work was being done under a contract with the city, and that unless they ceased to interfere they would be placed under arrest. Mrs. Murphy was then lifted out of the hole by the officers, who remained on the ground until the pole was erected.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST MAGOWAN.

It Is Asserted that Mrs. Barnes Is Being Hidden.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Counsel for John A. Barnes has filed a declaration in the Supreme Court in the suit of Barnes against ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan for $50,000 for alienating the affections of Mrs. Barnes.

Barnes charges that Magowan has kept Mrs. Barnes concealed in Philadelphia, New-York, and Oklahoma, and has refused to deliver her up.

Magowan recently obtained an Oklahoma divorce from his wife.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Henry Howe.

Henry Howe, who was found dead in bed in Cincinnati Monday, had the distinction of being known to London playgoers as "the father of the English stage." He was in his eighty-fourth year, and had been on the stage for over sixty years. Forty years of his stage life were passed in one theatre. His visits to this country were made as a member of the company supporting Henry Irving, in which company he played Duncan in "Macbeth," the Duke in the "Merchant of Venice," and Farmer Flamborough in "Olivia." By his associates in the company he was affectionately known as "Daddy" Howe.

Mr. Henry Howe,
Veteran English Actor, Dead in Cincinnati.

Mr. Howe was born of Quaker parents and was brought up in the strictest Quaker faith. He was sent to school at Ackworth, where John Bright was one of his classmates. He always had a liking for the stage, and in after years said it was to Edmund Kean, whom he saw play "Richard III.," that he owed his first real inspiration to become an actor.

He made his first appearance on the stage in the old Coburg Theatre, in London, now known as the Victoria, and from that house he went to the Strand, where he played a short engagement with Mrs. Sterling. His next engagement was with Macready, when the latter brought out Sheridan's play, "The Camp," at the Covent Garden Theatre. While Mr. Howe was at that theatre, "The Lady of Lyons" was played for the first time, and Mr. Howe was the original Capt. Gervais. He also created the part of François in Bulwer's play, "Richelieu," when it was brought out in 1839.

When Macready left the Covent Garden Theatre for the old Haymarket, Mr. Howe went with him, and continued to play in that latre for forty years. While there he was associated with Macready, Phelps, Miss Huddart, Mme. Vestris, Helen Faucit, Charlotte Cushman, and many other stage notables. In the early days of his career he was a great favorite with London audiences in all the leading juvenile roles, such as Claude Melnotte, Romeo, Charles Surface, Capt. Absolute, Doricourt, and François in "Richelieu," and as his acting matured as his age advanced he assumed such parts as Sir Peter Teazle, Old Hardy, Duncan, in "Macbeth," and the Duke, in "The Merchant of Venice," and achieved equal success.

Notwithstanding its arduous duties, Mr. Howe's profession did not absorb all his time and attention. He had considerable reputation in London as a landscape gardener, and took great pride in his beautiful suburban home at Isleworth, on the Thames. When he purchased the place, more than fifty years ago, it was a bare and desolate spot, but under his care it grew to be a perfect bower of trees and shrubs, every one of which was planted by himself. It was his great ambition to retire to this spot, which had become endeared to him, to end his days.

When Mr. Howe came to this country last December he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "This is my fifth visit to America, and it will be my last tour. I have came over this time expressly to see the beautiful flowers and trees of your South, of which I have heard so much."

Mr. Howe had a striking personality. His hair was abundant and snow white, and contrasted finely with his ruddy, wholesome complexion. His face was wonderfully bright and expressive, and, despite his advanced age, his tall figure was but slightly bent. His manner was charming, and he made a host of friends by his kind and genial nature.

Bryan Lawrence.

Bryan Lawrence, the President of the Catholic Protectory, and Second Vice-President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, was stricken with apoplexy while driving in his carriage yesterday, and died within a few minutes. Mr. Lawrence was eighty-four years old.

He was born in Ireland and came to America when a young man, and soon found employment in the provision and supply trade in New-York City. He was successful in business and amassed a large fortune, which enabled him to retire from active business nearly thirty years ago. Since then he had been with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and had devoted much time to philanthropic work.

Mr. Lawrence was widely known in Catholic circles for his generosity, and there was never a reasonable request for charity made to him that he did not grant. He was particularly interested in the Catholic Protectory and the Irish Emigrant Society. He was a prominent member of the Catholic Club.

His figure was a well-known one down town. In spite of his age he walked erect and with a quick step. With the exception of a slight attack of pneumonia in the beginning of the Winter, he had never been troubled with any illness. He started out from his residence, 52 East Seventy-second Street, to drive down town yesterday with a friend, and was seemingly in the best of health. As the carriage wheeled into Fifth Avenue, Mr. Lawrence uttered an exclamation and placed his hand to his side. Several men ran to his assistance from the sidewalk and helped to carry him into his home when the coachman had turned and driven back. Medical aid was summoned, but he died before it could arrive.

No arrangements have been made yet for the funeral. Mr. Lawrence is survived by his widow and two children.

John J. Hallenbeck.

John J. Hallenbeck, senior member of the live stock commission firm of Hallenbeck & Hollis, died at his home in this city Monday evening after a prolonged illness. Mr. Hallenbeck was born in Albany nearly fifty years ago. After finishing his education he engaged in the live stock business in his native place, having a branch in this city. He removed to this city in 1879, and formed a corporation with Rieband Davis, which firm was continued until the death of Mr. Davis in 1889, at which time the present firm was organized. Mr. Hallenbeck comes from one of the oldest families in the State, his ancestors settling in this country as early as 1642. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas J. Brooks and Mrs. Leon Dargin.

Col. W. H. Morgan.

Col. W. H. Morgan died suddenly yesterday in Ocala, Fla. He was a retired United States Army officer, and a cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York City. Col. Morgan went to Ocala eight years ago and invested heavily in orange groves. These investments were swept away by last Winter's freeze. Col. Morgan complained of being ill Monday, and a physician was called yesterday morning, who prescribed for him. Shortly after the physician left a servant went into Col. Morgan's room and found him dead.

Grinfill Blake.

Grinfill Blake died in New-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday after a lingering illness. He belonged to an historic family, being a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mulling. He was for some time connected with the firm of Washburn & Moen, in the iron business, in this city.

His wife, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, is well known as a writer and reformer. He was always deeply interested in his wife's work, and aided her so long as his strength permitted. He was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and had been an invalid for many years. He leaves no children.

Obituary Notes.

—Simeon Borden, Clerk of the Bristol (Mass.) County Court for thirty-two years, died yesterday in Fall River. He was born in that city in 1828. His father, Nathaniel B. Borden, was an ex-Mayor and ex-Congressman. He was graduated from Harvard in 1850 and was the first Harvard graduate from Fall River. He was a lawyer.

—Capt. Robert D. Cornell of Poughkeepsie died suddenly in Rhinebeck yesterday from a stroke of paralysis. He commanded in 1867 the steamer Hasbrouck, which ran on the rocks at New-Hamburg last week. Later, with W. H. Sheldon, he ran the P. D. Lefevre as an opposition freighter. He was seventy years old.

—Mrs. George R. Peck, wife of George R. Peck, General Counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, is dead in San Antonio, Texas, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received while in Geneva, Switzerland, about two years ago. The body will be taken to Chicago.

—Capt. Charles Lunt of Newburyport, Mass., died Sunday at Lakewood, N. J., where he occupied a cottage. He was considered the wealthiest man in Essex County, Mass. He was eighty-six years old and single. Nephews and nieces are his nearest relatives.

—George S. Hunt, one of the most prominent and enterprising of Portland, Me., citizens, died of heart failure Monday while attending a meeting of the International Steamship Company. Mr. Hunt had been an importer from Cuba since 1837.

—City Treasurer John A. Henrick of Newton, Mass., died yesterday at the age of fifty. He was one of the descendants of the first settlers of the city, a veteran of the civil war, and had been Treasurer of Newton about fifteen years.

—Mrs. Anna Camp, wife of C. D. Camp, editor of The Port Chester Journal, died yesterday morning at her home, in Highland Street, Port Chester. Mrs. Camp was a daughter of William Bowles. She had been ill two years.

—William Brown Smith, senior member of the nursery and stock farm firm of Smith & Powell of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday. He was eighty-one years old.

NO EGLAU MURDER INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury Examined Several Witnesses but Did Not Consider the Evidence Sufficient.

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to find an indictment for the Maximilian Eglau murder, at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Feb. 10.

An effort was made to have a boy indicted on evidence derived from sifting the story of Frank Cava, a deaf-mute, whose intelligence is much lower than that of the average of those similarly afflicted. He said that, at 12:15 P. M. on the day of the murder, when at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, he saw an apparition at the window of the clay modeling room in which Eglau was found dead.

The boy related to Principal Green and others that he saw the old artist approach the window with his arms raised, catch at a "stool," and sink down. Evidences of the struggle in the modeling room fortified Cava's story.

Cava said that he saw a boy run from the Lexington Avenue entrance, and one of the suspects, Eck, leave by the Sixty-seventh Street door. He also spoke of seeing Eck wash blood from his hands, and told of other suspicious circumstances.

Chief of Detectives O'Brien believed yesterday that he had evidence that would warrant him in appearing before the Grand Jury and asking for an indictment against a boy who has been named as a suspect. The Grand Jury heard five of the witnesses called when the attempt to indict the brothers, William Mortimer and James Oscar Fitzgerald, failed.

The witnesses were Principal Greene, ex-Supervisor Nuboer, detectives Foye and Price, and others whose identity were concealed. No indictment was found, because, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, the evidence presented was not such as to warrant a finding.

As result of the police action was the decision of Coroner Fitzpatrick to hold the inquest March 17. The result is almost certain to be an open verdict.

Fatal Result of a Fall.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 10.—Michael Hannon of 67 West Twentieth Street visited Michael Doyle of 124 East Twenty-fourth Street to-day. After bidding Doyle goodbye in his apartments Hannon fell down stairs, fractured his skull and died. Hannon was thirty-four years old. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Rabbi Harris and the Inquisition.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In this age of universal education and general enlightenment, it is sad to see the ignorance and the prejudice manifested by Rabbi Harris in the synopsis of his lecture on the Inquisition published in your issue of this date. This gentleman, by his profession as a public teacher, ought to know what he is talking about, and as a minister of religion he ought to refrain from making statements injurious to others without facts to justify them. But, if you will permit me, I shall show in a few sentences and on the most reliable authority that Mr. Harris has been guilty of the crime of trying to fill the minds of a large audience with false history and false principles.

He confounds the Spanish Inquisition, which was in its inception, aim, and purpose a political institution, with the Roman Inquisition, which was a purely spiritual court, taking cognizance of spiritual cases only. The Spanish Inquisition was founded by Ferdinand and Isabella in the year 1478. Ranke, in his history of the Popes, Vol. I., Page 242, distinctly states that it was "above all things a political institution; that its officers were exclusively under the King's authority, appointed and removed by him whensoever he pleased." It gave the King so much power over the Church and churchman that the Popes were often opposed to it, and, as Ranke adds, had an interest in limiting its authority. Guizot, another Protestant, says the same thing: "It was rather political than religious, an institution rather to preserve social order than to defend the faith." (Cours d'histoire moderne.)

The writer who gave this Inquisition so bad a name is the notorious Llorente, an apostate from Christianity, who betrayed his native land (Spain) to the French, in consequence of which he was adjudged guilty of high treason, and spent in exile his later years in Paris, writing immoral romances. His false statements regarding the Spanish Inquisition have been again and again refuted by such eminent writers as Hefele, in his classic life of Cardinal Ximenes, and by De Maistre. Mr. Harris should read their works, instruct himself, and then he could tell the truth to his hearers.

The Spanish Inquisition was instituted by the King and Queen to protect the kingdom, threatened by the Moors from without, and by the Moriscos, the Jews, and other traitors from within. Many of the Jews shammed conversion to Christianity, in order the more easily to deceive their fellow-citizens and carry on treasonable correspondence with the Moors in Africa, always ready to invade Spain, from which they had just been expelled, if they could do so with hope of success. The Inquisition waged war on these traitors and punished them with severity. In fact, Mr. Harris admits the existence of this treason. Hear him: "Some [of the Jews] even became Christian priests, but worshipped at night in subterranean synagogues." The detectives of the Inquisition sought out these hypocrites and traitors, suppressed their conspiracies, and thus saved the integrity of the Christian kingdom of Spain. At the very time when the Spanish Inquisition was most powerful, Spain produced her greatest writers, the historians Pulgar, Zurita, and Mariana; the poets Lope de Vega and Calderon, and the immortal Cervantes. With such a record, one sees that the censorship of the Spanish Inquisition did not injure literature at least.

The other Inquisition is the very ancient Roman one which still exists and has always been of a purely religious character. Its purpose is to protect the purity of Christian faith and morals from the taint of heresy and vice, and its penalties are purely spiritual. It is an axiom of canon law that the "Church abhors bloodshed," ecclesia abhorbs a sanguine; and there is no case in history of a purely spiritual court in the Catholic Church inflicting the punishment of death on a heretic. It is true that when the spiritual court of the Bishop, of the Inquisitor, or of the Pope excommunicated him, he was handed over to the civil power, which often put him in jail or punished him with death. It was an axiom of the Theodosian and Justinian code that whatever is done against religion tends to destroy social order; and that "an offense against the majesty of God is greater than treason to the King." Hence, the civil code frequently put the blasphemer to death. The civil law all through the Middle Ages considered heresy as a crime against social order. Not all heretics, however, but only those who publicly disturbed the peace, were severely punished. Common and inoffensive heretics were let alone. Jews particularly were treated with great leniency by the spiritual courts, for they were under the special protection of the Pope. Only when they were caught cheating the Christians did the Inquisition interfere with the Jews and ask the civil power to punish them.

This invocation of the civil power to punish the disturbers of the peace of the Church is as old as St. Augustine; for even this mild-mannered father asked the civil authorities to punish the Donatists, who, in his day, were doing what the Albigenses and the Moriscos did in the Middle Ages, and what the Anarchists and the Socialists are doing now. They were all a bad lot.

Rabbi Harris need only to study the Old Testament, in whose inspiration he doubtless believes, to find that Moses defended the political integrity of the Jewish people and the purity of their faith and morals by means much more summary and severe than were ever used even by the Spanish Inquisition. Will Mr. Harris attack Moses? HENRY A. BRANN, D. D.,
Rector of St. Agnes's Church.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1896.

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS IN JERSEY.

Democrats Win in Neptune for the Second Time in Twenty-five Years—Democratic Gains.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 10.—Neptune Township went Democratic to-day for the second time in twenty-five years. Ocean Grove and Asbury Park are in this township. Albert D. McCabe, Democrat, is re-elected Freeholder; B. S. Burtis, Democrat, and John C. Patterson, Republican, were elected Justices of the Peace. William Giffard, Republican, was elected Town Clerk, and William R. Hagerman, independent, Overseer of the Poor. The last-named is a Republican, but led a split from the regular Republican ticket, and it was this that enabled the Democrats to win. The Democratic ticket was indorsed by the followers of Hagerman, and the Democrats dropped their candidate for Overseer of the Poor to allow Hagerman to win.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 10.—In Raritan Township the result of to-day's election was very close. The Democratic ticket was successful, with the exception of the candidate for Overseer of the Poor, for which office the Prohibition candidate was successful.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 10.—S. E. Ewing, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of West Cape May. James Ritchie, Republican, was chosen Mayor of South Cape May. Both boroughs chose Councils favorable to making improvements.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 10.—John G. McLaughlin and L. B. Woolston, Republicans, were to-day elected Councilmen in the Borough of North Plainfield by about 100 majority. The Republican ticket was elected. There was no election for Freeholders here this year. There was no election in this city, as it comes under the head of cities.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 10.—Township elections were held to-day throughout Warren County. The principal contests were in the towns electing Freeholders. The office is important this year because of the large amount of money that will have to be raised and spent for new bridges. There were eight towns electing Freeholders, and the Republicans were successful in four and the Democrats in four. The minor offices were about evenly divided. The new Board of Freeholders will stand fifteen Democrats and eight Republicans.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 10.—Returns from the election held to-day in the township come in very slowly, but those in indicate that Middlesex has again gone Republican and that the Board of Freeholders will be Republican.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 10.—At the township elections held to-day in the county the Democrats made a desperate effort to regain control of the Board of Freeholders, which they lost a year ago. The effort was unsuccessful, and the returns coming in from the towns show that the Republicans will elect four of their five retiring members, and the Democrats will gain one. This gives the county to the Republicans for another year. This town went Republican.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 10.—Freeholders were elected to-day in Morris County as follows: Chatham Township, Merrit B. Lum, Republican. There was no opposition. Jefferson Township, John D. Smith, Populist, by 100 majority over his Republican opponent. Mendham Township, A. H. Gunther, Democrat, by 50 majority. Roxbury Township, William E. Search, Democrat, by 1 majority. Morris Township, Dr. Charles Y. Swan was elected Township Committeeman by 130 majority. He is a Republican.

The results from the backwoods townships had not been received up to a late hour. The County Board of Freeholders will be Republican.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 10.—The township elections in Union County to-day resulted in a Republican victory. The chief interest centred in the election of Freeholders. The Republicans gain a member in Clark, and also in Union, and perhaps one in Westfield.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 10.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the election of the Republican ticket, with the exception of a Councilman in the Third Ward, George Cluin (Dem.) defeating Samuel B. Rose, (Rep.) The City Council will remain Republican.

A STATEN ISLAND ROMANCE

MISS MAMIE HAGAMAN AND F. H. TRAPP'S WEDDING WAS ARRANGED.

No Clergyman Willing to Perform the Ceremony Because Mr. Trapp's Wife Secured a Divorce.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 10.—Miss Mamie Hagaman and Frederick H. Trapp, who came here about a year ago, were to have been married yesterday, but the marriage did not occur. Miss Hagaman is a daughter of August Hagaman, engineer at the Dejonge paper factory. She is about eighteen years old, and has been an active member of the Kingsley Methodist Episopal Church, and of the Epworth League connected with the church, for years.

Mr. Trapp came to Stapleton from Jersey City, N. J., about a year ago to manage a grocery store for Charles J. Farr, on Richmond Road, near Wright Street. He is said to be thirty-seven years old, and is a dapper little man, rather good looking, and always well dressed. When he first came to the island he went to board with the Hagamans with his son, a boy of eleven years. Not long afterward Miss Hagaman was installed in the grocery as cashier and bookkeeper.

Mr. and Mrs. Hagaman did not suspect that their daughter had any affection for Trapp until a few months ago, and then they informed her that she must not marry Trapp, and he moved from the house.

Despite her parents' opposition, Miss Hagaman received the attentions of Trapp, and three weeks ago announced their engagement, and proceeded to prepare for the wedding, which was to have taken place in the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church last evening. A flat was rented at Tompkinsville, and Mr. Trapp and Miss Hagaman together purchased the furniture, and arranged for a wedding trip to Washington.

The wedding day arrived, all the preparations had been made by the bride and groom, and Miss Ida Blauvelt, cousin of the bride, came from Newark, N. J., to act as bridesmaid.

Mr. Trapp called on the Rev. W. F. Wood yesterday afternoon to arrange for the ceremony, but, after an investigation, the clergyman declined to act. It is said that other clergymen were applied to with the same result. At all events, the wedding did not occur, and Miss Hagaman returned with the bridesmaid to Newark, leaving the groom here attending to business.

When the Rev. Mr. Wood was asked concerning his refusal to marry the couple, he said that when Mr. Trapp first came to him he frankly said that he had been divorced. Mr. Wood asked him to produce the decree, which he did. The papers showed that Mr. Trapp's wife had secured an absolute divorce from her husband on statutory grounds. Mr. Wood said the rules of the Church forbade the marriage of a person divorced under such circumstances, and he had been compelled to refuse to officiate.

Mr. Trapp said the decree of divorce left him free to marry, and that the reason Mr. Wood had declined to perform the ceremony was that he was a Lutheran, and there was a verse in the Bible which prohibited the marriage of one of that faith to one of a different faith. He said he knew where Miss Hagaman was, and that the marriage would take place.

Mrs. Hagaman declared her daughter would never marry Mr. Trapp. When it was suggested that Trapp might meet Mamie in Newark and be married, she said he could not marry in that State. She said that Mamie had fortunately learned some things since last Friday, and would not now marry Trapp. She said that Trapp had two children, both sons. She believed that Trapp had intended to act fairly in the matter, because he had been so willing to show the decree of divorce to the Rev. Mr. Wood.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—Miss Hagaman was at the residence of her uncle, Theodore Blauvelt, at 504 Washington Street, to-night. She said that she would marry Mr Trapp.

Fumes Affect Drug Clerk's Eyes.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 10.—John Ross, who is employed at Coutant's drug store, in Main Street, has not been able to open his eyes since Saturday night. Ross mixed a powerful fly blister for a veterinarian Saturday evening in the laboratory, and, it is supposed, the fumes got into his eyes.

Ross was all right when he went home, but in the night he awoke and found his eyes fast shut. Dr. Raymond, who attended him, believes that his eyesight is uninjured, and that Ross will be able to open his eyes again in a few days.

WHAT IT DID FOR THE NEEDY.

YEAR'S WORK OF ASSOCIATION FOR HELPING THE POOR.

Two Hundred and Sixty Persons Found Work on a Co-operative Farm—Employment Bureau.

In the annual report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for 1895, just issued Dr. W. H. Tolman, the general agent, regards the general outlook as encouraging. The income of the association, including a balance of $6,806.34, was $101,458.55. The expenses amounted to $95,333.61, leaving a balance on hand Oct. 1, 1895, of $6,124.94.

Among the new work undertaken by the association during the year was a free labor bureau, opened Oct. 7, 1895, in co-operation with the Cooper Union. The Superintendent was J. W. Kelgaard, who so successfully managed the vacant lot farms for the association during last Summer. The bureau investigates the references of applicants and, if satisfactory, places them on the available list. These names are retained for fourteen days, excluding Sundays and holidays, and must then be renewed if no work has been obtained. One of the rules provides that all applicants must have resided in the city for six months; this rule was adopted to avoid encouraging men out of work to come to the city with the idea that the bureau would find work for them. All employers engaging labor through the bureau are expected to pay the wages usually paid in their respective trades. Dr. Tolman says that the time is too short to judge of the success obtained by the bureau, but there had been a steady increase up to the present in the volume of its business. Rule 8 of the labor bureau provides "that in case of strikes or lock-outs neither party to said strike or lock-out shall be aided by the employment bureau, but nothing in this rule shall be so construed as to forbid the Superintendent of the bureau finding employment for strikers in forms of industry other than that in connection with which the strike or lock-out occurred." In conformity with this rule, in February, 1895, the association supplied money to assist the starving cloakmakers, who were given work at street sweeping and removing snow.

The Department of Hygiene has the care of the People's Baths, on Centre Market Place. During the year 88,735 baths were taken here—45,517 by men, 12,581 by women, and 10,637 by children. The receipts were $4,165.25, and there was a debit balance of $987.66, but it is believed that if the baths were twice the size they would be self-supporting. The baths have served as models for the new baths the city is about to build, and for the City of Yonkers.

Another new feature was the experiment in the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed. Three large tracts of land in Long Island City, comprising 138 acres, were given by William Steinway, Mrs. John Lowry, H. B. Hollins, and the Long Island Improvement Company. J. W. Kelgaard, a practical farmer, who had made a special study for the association of the causes of agricultural depression in this State, superintended the work. Applications were not numerous at first, so that the committee used forty acres as a co-operative farm. When the crops began to appear above ground between forty and fifty applications a day were received. The land was allotted, generally in lots of one acre each, to 84 families, representing 261 persons. Instruction, plowing of the land, tools, and fertilizer were given free. Potatoes were the chief crop, on account of the small risk, but peas, beans, cabbages, tomatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, lettuce, onions, and radishes were also grown. The distance of the land from the city, the necessity for minute inspection, on account of the ignorance of the applicants, and the fact that scientific cultivation is employed will always entail heavy expense. The committee desires, however, to place the cultivation on a business basis. Every assistance given in the shape of tools, seed, fertilizer, share of expense of superintendence, &c., should be repaid out of the produce or by labor on the co-operative farm, thus avoiding the charity element. In this way it is hoped the experiment may become not another charity, but an educative institution.

Last Summer the association maintained six vacation schools, an increase of three over the preceding year. The expenses, which in 1894 were 11.5 cents per child per day, were reduced to 5.6 cents, and the number of pupils averaged 3,319, or four times as many as in 1894. The instruction is largely manual training and kindergarten, and is calculated to give a real playtime to children who would otherwise have only the hot and dusty streets. Instruction in marine objects has been advantageously combined with recreation for the fresh-air children sent down to Coney Island Home.

The remainder of the work of the association has been carried on as efficiently as usual. The year since the new General Agent, Dr. W. H. Tolman, took chirge, has been an exceptionally busy one, and productive of good results. Any one who is inspired to aid some one of the many schemes for "improving the condition of the poor" should send contributions in checks to the order of Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, which may be sent to him or to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

SOLD SWINDLING LOTTERY TICKETS.

"European Obligation Company" Coupons Used to Defraud.

HOBOKEN, March 10.—The police are looking for a lottery swindler who has been selling tickets of the "European Obligation Company." He has found several victims here, but only one formal complaint has been made. That was lodged by Frank Von Der Enden of 60 Second Street. The ticket bought by Mr. Von Der Enden was composed of fifteen coupons, each representing a different drawing. He was to pay $1 for the first drawing and could then do as he pleased about paying for the other coupons and drawings. But if the first coupon drew a prize, then the purchaser was required to pay the $14 remaining. That is why it was called the "Obligation Company."

Mr. Von Der Enden was notified last Saturday that his ticket had drawn $450, and he would therefore be obliged to pay the $14 at once. The agent called at the house yesterday to collect the money. Mr. Von Der Enden did not have $14, and he asked his landlady to let him have the amount. She declined for the reason that if Mr. Von Der Enden had really drawn $450, as alleged, the company need only deduct the $14 and pay him the remainder. The agent said that could not be done; the $14 must be paid or the prize would be canceled.

Mr. Von Der Enden went to New-York today to find the lottery company. He did not succeed. When he came back he complained to the police.

WOMAN CLAIMS ALLEGED BACHELOR.

Says She Married Van Riper of Newark Eighteen Years Ago.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—In the Chancery Court to-day a woman alleged that Cornelius Van Riper, one of the best known men about town, who has posed as a bachelor, was married to her eighteen years ago. She says they never lived together.

The woman is known as Miss Anna N. Morton. She has lived for years at 25 Orleans Street, while Van Riper lived only a block away, at 117 New Street. He is wealthy.

It was stated that the Morton woman gave Van Riper a mortgage for $2,800 some time ago, and that he subsequently assigned it to Mrs. Abbie R. Beach. The latter attempted to foreclose it. Miss Morton, or Mrs. Van Riper, says the mortgage is null and void, as she could not, as his wife, give him the mortgage. Van Riper denies the marriage. The case came up on a motion to amend the foreclosure bill, and decision was reserved.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Choice Pieces Sold at Bargain Prices to Make Room for Spring Goods.

HOTELS.

GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates, $2.00 per day and upward, European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the year, or Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

THE LANGHAM,
5TH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

SELECT PATRONAGE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18th ST. AND 4th AVE., N. Y.
HOMELIKE COMFORTS; RATES REDUCED.
C. L. BRINCK, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

319 EAST 17th ST., OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished room; well heated; reasonable rent; gentlemen only.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.—Two rooms and bath; near Herald Square. Desirable, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished suite of two rooms and bath; convenient to clubs and hotels; breakfast if desired.

THE GRAMERCY,
84 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

The Laurel House
of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PALMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
Tel. No. Lakewood 8A. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
After enlarging to more than double its former capacity, opens—Saturday, March 14—and will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and singly.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c.
CHAS. EVANS.

HOTEL BERKELEY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience.
JAS. & GEO. BEW.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. W. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON.
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

EXCURSIONS.

Special vestibuled trains, with Dining and Library Cars, will leave New-York April 21 for Comprehensive Tours to

COLORADO, CALIFORNIA,
The Pacific Northwest,
ALASKA
AND
**THE YEL

GRAHAM M'ADAM INDICTED

Arrested for the Issue of Fraudulent Fire Insurance Charters.

THE LAWYER NOW IN THE TOMBS

The Police Had Been Looking for Him for a Week—$10,000 Bail to be Asked For.

Some of the mystery surrounding the proceedings before the Grand Jury a week ago, when it was reported that many indictments had been found in connection with alleged fraudulent charters of Lloyds fire insurance companies, came to an end yesterday afternoon, when detectives arrested Graham McAdam, a lawyer, of 140 Nassau Street, in the neighborhood of Washington Market.

McAdam trembled all over when he was arrested, and said to the detectives: "This is a terrible shock to me. I thought the whole thing had blown over. But I can prove that I am innocent of violating the law."

More than a dozen detectives have been looking for McAdam during the past week and have made frequent calls at his home, 308 West Twentieth Street, as well as at his office, but without success. Information was given yesterday to Capt. O'Brien that McAdam had an important appointment near Washington Market, and, as a result the detectives arrested the lawyer at Greenwich and Fulton Streets, just as he was concluding his appointed interview.

Two other men indicted by the Grand Jury are believed to have made good their escape from the city. One of them is said to have amassed a large fortune.

In the two indictments against him, McAdam is charged with grand larceny in the second degree in connection with the issue of fraudulent insurance charters. As soon as the arrest was made he was taken to the Criminal Court Building, and Assistant District Attorney Battle sent for Deputy Attorney General Richards, who has charge of the investigations into the alleged fraudulent charters for Lloyds fire insurance companies. Later, Justice Newburger of the General Sessions Court committed McAdams to the Tombs, and to-day bail in his case will be fixed. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn appeared for McAdam yesterday, but made no motion for bail.

Mr. Battle said yesterday that McAdam's arrest is an important one, and he will ask that bail be fixed at $10,000. Fraudulent Lloyds fire insurance companies, he said, take in annually in premiums about $5,000,000. McAdam, he said, is charged with being connected with no less then twenty of these fraudulent companies, of which there are altogether about 120.

"The issuance of these fraudulent charters," said Mr. Battle, "began when the insurance laws were amended in 1892 in such a way as to provide that the Lloyds insurance companies must comply with every requirement of the law which covered other insurance companies. This provided that prior to the granting of a charter they must aver that $50,000 had been paid up on a subscription of $250,000 capital. Such companies must be incorporated. There were a number of Lloyds in existence at that time which were not affected by the law, and their charters became very valuable. At that time the business conspiracy of issuing fraudulent charters began."

Deputy Attorney General Richards said: "These cases are being prosecuted by the State of New-York through myself and Mr. Pierce, the Superintendent of Insurance. General authority has been given to me to adopt such remedies, either by civil courts or by presenting the case in the criminal courts. The object is to break up all the Lloyds organizations which are without any right to transact business."

The method adopted by the manufacturers of the fraudulent charters was to antedate them so that it would appear that they were issued prior to 1892. By this means the fraudulent companies were apparently relieved from paying the deposit of $50,000, as required by the State Department of Insurance, and of the necessity of having a subscribed capital of $250,000.

CHIEF CONLIN OPPOSES THE BILL.

What He Says of the Plan to Promote Detective Sergeants to Captains.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he was opposed to the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Austin providing that Captains of police may be selected from Detective Sergeants. He said:

"Such a law would be a breach of discipline and demoralizing to the force. Every patrolman who walks the sidewalks feels that by good behavior he has a chance for promotion. He looks forward to his promotion to Roundsman. He has to pass an examination for that place. His next hope is to be made a Sergeant. Again he has to pass an examination to show that he is qualified. The next step is a Captaincy. Before he reaches that position he is required to be examined again. In each grade he must show himself to be fit and well qualified for the position he seeks.

"If a man can be made a Captain from a Detective Sergeant he reaches the place without going through the regular routine. A Detective Sergeant is only a detailed patrolman. He has no experience as a Roundsman or a Sergeant. If this measure became a law there would be nothing to prevent a patrolman being detailed as a Detective Sergeant and then promoted to Captain the next day. This of course would not be done under this administration, but we can't tell what would be done in the future. A Detective Sergeant might be a good thief-taker, but would make a bad Captain. I feel that the rank and file are opposed to this bill. Captains should be selected from men who have passed through every grade in the department."

Although Chief Conlin opposes the measure the Commissioners are evidently in favor of it. President Roosevelt said he believed it was a proper measure. Col. Grant said:

"I believe it would be a good thing. It would give us an opportunity to make Captains of some worthy Ddetective Sergeants without having to reduce them to the ranks and then promote them through the various grades. Of course, the power could be abused, but with a good board there would be no danger of this."

It is thought the Commissioners propose to promote some of the present Detective Sergeants to Captains.

Jewish Alliance's Entertainment.

The Jewish Alliance and Bible Circle gave its first public entertainment in the assembly hall of the Temple Emanu-El last night. The entertainment was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gotthell. The Rev. Dr. Silverman, President of the society, delivered a short address, which was followed by a lecture entitled "Self Mastery" by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton.

Joseph S. Baernstein sang selections from "Rob Roy" and "Robin Hood." Mrs. Josephine Jacoby sang a contralto solo, Ludwig W. Hoffman played selections on the violoncello, and Miss Fannie Hirsch sang a soprano and Christian Fritsch a tenor solo. A concert will be given at Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, March 24.

Atlantic States Packers' Association.

The Atlantic States Packers' Association met at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Members were present from all over the country.

Arrangements were completed for the machinery exhibit, which will occupy the fifth floor of the Metropolitan Realty Building, 18 and 20 Rose Street. The exhibit is intended to be the largest of the kind ever seen in the United States. The convention will be continued to-day.

Her Visitor Was a Thief.

An old man, who said he was John Young of Astoria, L. I., called at the apartments of John MacIntosh, machinist, in the flat at 146 East Ninety-sixth Street yesterday afternoon and represented himself as a friend of the family.

MacIntosh had gone out, but his wife received the visitor and made him a cup of tea. She then went to the roof, and when she returned she discovered that Young had disappeared with her husband's overcoat and a pair of trousers.

A WOODWARD MEMORIAL.

Friends of the General Have Commissioned Sculptor MacMonnies to Make a Memorial Bust or Statue of Him.

A letter inviting Frederick MacMonnies, the sculptor, to execute a bronze or marble statue or bust of the late Gen. John B. Woodward will be sent to Paris to-day by George M. Olcott, Elijah R. Kennedy, and Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, who were delegated to do so Monday night by a number of Gen. Woodward's Brooklyn friends.

It is proposed to erect the memorial in the entrance hall of the Museum building of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which is to be situated on the Eastern Parkway, near Prospect Park, and it is thought that the necessary funds can be raised by popular subscription.

The idea of such a memorial to Gen. Woodward was conceived at a meeting of his friends at the Hamilton Club. Ex-Mayor Schieren, James McKeen, Eugene G. Blackford, A. Augustus Healy, Gen. George W. Wingate, and Carl H. De Silver were among those present.

The sculptor MacMonnies was selected because he was a protégé of Gen. Woodward, and possesses a fine cast of his features, which was taken last Summer when Gen. Woodward visited him in Paris. Gen. Woodward secured for MacMonnies the contract for the statue of J. S. T. Stranahan and was also instrumental in obtaining for the sculptor the contract for the Columbus Fountain for the World's Fair, at Chicago. Gen. Woodward went surety to the amount of $50,000 for MacMonnies on that work.

It is expected that a public meeting will be called in a few days to further consider the matter of the memorial.

The Bay Ridge Shore Driveway Commissioners yesterday adopted resolutions of regret for the death of Gen. Woodward.

GOV. GRIGGS WAS THEIR GUEST

REPUBLICAN CLUB ALSO ENTERTAINS THE REV. MR. DUFFIELD.

Both Made Speeches Full of Strong Party Feeling—The Governor Talks of New-Jersey's Position.

Gov. John W. Griggs of New-Jersey and the Rev. Howard Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church of this city were the guests of honor at the regular monthly dinner of the Republican Club last night. Both made speeches full of strong party feeling, and of predictions of Republican success at the coming Presidential election.

The dinner was held at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, and about sixty members were present, Cornelius N. Bliss, the President of the club, presiding. Besides Gov. Griggs and Dr. Duffield, there were present, among others:

Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Wetmore, J. O. Mott, Col. C. F. Homer, E. W. Bloomingdale, George West, Wilbur F. Wakeman, D. Odell, W. D. Walbridge, A. D. Sheppard, Adelbert H. Steele, H. L. Einstein, John W. Vrooman, W. S. Hancock, Secretary of State of New-Jersey; H. C. Kudlich, and R. C. Shannon.

Gov. Griggs was introduced by Mr. Bliss as "the Governor of a State which had been recently admitted to the Union," and at the beginning of his speech the Governor referred to the recent Republican victory in New-Jersey, and prophesied continued success for his party.

"It was the custom," he said, "for Jersey Republicans to leave the room when the subject of politics was brought up, but we don't have to now, and it is a pleasure for me to come over to this Republican Club of the City of New-York—the only uncontrolled and uncontrollable body of Republicans in the country.

"New-Jersey has been classed as a foreign country, but there is one thing New-Jersey has, and that is a seacoast that can take care of the combined navies of the world, if they would only come near enough to it."

Mr. Griggs then went on to an explanation of why the Republicans had won in New-Jersey, and declared that the chief reason was that "the Democratic Party had so misbehaved that toleration was no longer possible. It had so interfered with the rights of counties, municipalities, and individuals, that it was no longer fit to have power."

Another reason for Republican success in New-Jersey was, according to Gov. Griggs, a growing belief in a protective tariff among the workingmen in the mills.

As to the question of what the party was going to do with their victory, Gov. Griggs said: "We are Republicans, and we understand that in a certain measure the successful party is allowed the fruits of victory, but the Republicans of my State will give its people good government and good and honest officials."

The Rev. Howard Duffield, who followed Gov. Griggs, told how glad he was that he was a Republican, and said that in 1892 after the wave of Democratic success he still felt "that it was better to be with the minority in the ark than with the majority in the swim."

"I am glad to be here as a churchman," he continued, "because I believe in the nearness of the Bible and the ballot box, and because I have little use for a creed that does not make a man a better citizen. It is part of my theory that the true church makes true citizenship."

Dr. Duffield's address was followed by short informal talks from various members of the club.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

SPAIN'S RABBLE FOR WAR—Mobs rage in the streets of Barcelona and Valencia.
MORTON MEN IN INDIANA—Hoosier support solicited for the New-York candidate.
LONDON AND ITALIAN IRE—Crispi is undone by defeat less than anti-German feeling.
WEYLER TO THE CUBANS—Lists of "insurrectionists" must be his in a very few days.
MUCH BRIGHTER OUTLOOK—Rapid growth of sound-money sentiment among Democrats.
ENGLAND'S CASE MADE UP—Sir Frederick Pollock's report on the Venezuelan controversy.
CONVERSIONS TO ISLAM—By torture, threats, false reports, massacre, and starvation.
THE NEXT NEW PRESIDENT—He will be occupying the White House a year from now.
A NAVAL FIGHT ON PAPER—How a problem was solved at the War College last year.
DESPERADO TO THE DEATH—Etlinger killed himself before thousands who were after him.
WESTERN SOLDIERS' HOME—Serious charges made against its present management.
IN AN EMPEROR'S KITCHEN—Where the dinners of Kaiser Wilhelm are cooked.
IS THIRTEEN UNLUCKY?—The opinions of railroad men, police, and fire fighters.
GOV. GREENHALGE IS DEAD—Breathed his last at his home in Lowell, Mass., Thursday.
PROFIT IN SILVER MINING—Fortunes are still being made in spite of the low prices.
THE OUTLOOK IN NEW-YORK—Washington view of the political situation in this State.

FLORE, by Stanley J. Weyman. This is the first of a series of high-class fiction to be printed in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES during the next six months.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Culture of Swamp Lands, by Henry Stewart; Old-Fashioned Fertilizers; Systematic and Economical Methods of Using Manures, Article II.; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There was nothing of importance on the social calendar yesterday, and there will not be much of special interest to-day. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will meet this afternoon, and there will be several small musical teas. At the Hotel Brunswick to-night there will be a subscription dance arranged by several people of prominence in what is known as the literary set. Arrangements have been made to have the dance in keeping with the season. The ballroom at the Brunswick, in which, at one time, many of the larger dances, teas, and such functions were given, will be handsomely decorated with palms and flowers. The guests will be received by Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. John A. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. Thomas Lincoln Manson, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel. These patronesses are the ones who organized the series of three dances last Winter which were known as the Literary Dances, and which met with great success.

—The Evening Badminton Club held a meeting last evening in the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street. There was a large attendance.

—The second of the series of three readings by Miss Emily Cunningham Cobb of Boston will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Herbert Anstey of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The subject will be "Madame de Staël," and there will be piano solos by Miss Virginia Baille.

—Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper will give the second of two morning talks this morning at 11 o'clock in the drawing room of the Berkeley Building, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The subject will be "The Old Missions of California."

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Marie Vorhees Bartlett, the only unmarried daughter of the late Webster H. Bartlett of New-York, to George W. Bourne, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse F. Bourne of Philadelphia. The wedding will be celebrated soon after Easter, but it will be a quiet one, owing to the fact that the Bartletts are in mourning.

—There will be a meeting to-morrow night in the Tuxedo, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, of the dancing class organized by Miss Harriett Barbour. The patronesses are Mrs. Frederic Townsend, Mrs. Edward Peterson, Mrs. William Egbert, Mrs. Julius Weiss, Mrs. Charles Slope, Mrs. William Johnson, and Mrs. Frank Watson.

—Rehearsals for the production of "Patience" in the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the athletic interests of the University of the City of New-York are rapidly going forward, and it is certain that the entertainment will be both an artistic and financial success. Frank Russak, who has entire charge of the arrangements, is indefatigable in his efforts to make the entertainment a success. A large number of boxes have already been sold, and the sale of orchestra stalls and seats in the balcony is encouraging. The chorus, numbering 180 voices, is composed of some of the best known young people in New-York, and additional interest will be given to the entertainment owing to the fact that the orchestral music will be rendered by the largest amateur orchestra in the country under the direction of Edward J. Lyon.

—There will be a meeting this afternoon of the Knickerbocker Sewing Club at the home of Mrs. Elijah P. Smith of 68 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—Miss Katherine Parrish of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who has been a guest at the Waldorf for a week, will sail to-day for Bermuda, for a stay of at least a month.

—Mr. and Mrs. Murray-Swinyard will sail for Europe on the steamship Lucania next Saturday. They will return on August 1, and will spend the remainder of the Summer at their country home, The Hall, Gilbertsville, N. Y.

—Among the dinners arranged for to-night is one to be given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of 312 Fifth Avenue.

—Miss Evelyne Hilliard, who is giving a series of Lenten readings will entertain a large number of prominent persons to-morrow afternoon at the home of Miss May Palmer of 11 West Fiftieth Street. The first reading of the course took place yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. F. F. Thompson, 283 Madison Avenue.

—Mrs. Harcourt Bull gave a pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf. The programme was a most excellent one, and was carefully and artistically carried out by the hostess. Among those interested in these musicals are Mrs. Lawson Valentine, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Miss Elizabeth Greer, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. J. Nevett Steele, Mrs. G. H. Tucker, Mrs. William Stone, Mrs. J. S. Whitman, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss A. K. Nevins, Mrs. C. J. Homer, Jr., and Mrs. H. P. Smith.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, who have been abroad for several weeks, are among the prominent New-Yorkers sojourning in Cairo, Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon are also in Cairo, but expect to return to New-York late in the Spring.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard have returned to town, and settled down at their residence, at Washington Square North and University Place, after an absence of nearly seven years, the greater portion of which time was spent abroad. Mrs. Blanchard, who was for many years one of the social leaders in town, is receiving informally on Friday afternoons.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk have returned to town from Lakewood, N. J., and are occupying their new home in West Seventy-second Street, near the Boulevard.

—Miss Lillie Berg gave a very successful concert yesterday afternoon in the small concert hall in the Carnegie Building, which was crowded to the doors. Smart's cantata "The Fisher Maidens" was sung with excellent shading and phrasing by the Lillie Berg Glee Club, conducted by Miss Berg. Then came a recital of songs by modern French, German, Italian, and English composers by Miss Lillie Berg, Miss Eloise Oates, Miss May B. Rankin, and by Mme. Guy d'Hardelot. The latter sang a number of her own compositions. The reception which followed was in honor of Mme. d'Hardelot. Several well-known New-York women received with Miss Berg. Among the guests were Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer, Mme. Fabricotti, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Stebbins, Miss Stebbins, Mrs. Walter Anthony, Smith Ely, Mrs. Fitz John Porter, Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, Mrs. William Walker, M. C. Dougherty, Mrs. John S. Foster, Van Brunt Pearce, F. Hegeman Sutton, Mrs. Jacob Hunter, Mrs. Albert W. Harris, Mme. Van Norman, Mrs. David Watts, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Arthur Berry, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Melville Delancy Landon, Mrs. Albert Loening, Miss R. Butler, Mrs. Edward Willis Candee, Mrs. Edward Knox, B. Bingham Tilden, Mme. Neftel, Mrs. D. N. Botasse, Louis J. Pooler, J. S. Abecasis, Miss Julia Opp, Millard J. Bloomer, Louis Lombard, Mrs. Gertrude Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Zebley, Mrs. Charles Leigh Hadley, Mrs. William Rickhardt, Mrs. William Moser, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Alfred Davis, William F. Stewart, George English, Mrs. James Andrews, Miss Marie Hartley, Mr. Nichols, William Russell Case, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. John C. Fremont, Mrs. Bachford Dean, Miss Dyckman, Mrs. William Lasher, Mrs. Hood Fenn, the Misses Ely, Miss M. Louise Brodie, Miss Mabel Cochrane, and Miss Celeste Jones.

PATRIARCH.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds.

For the Liver use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

WALK ON AMERICAN FEET

We Furnish All Parts of the World with Artificial Limbs.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TWENTY YEARS

There Is Always a Good Demand for the Articles—Only Twenty-two Per Cent. of Cripples Females.

"Did you know that a surprisingly large percentage of persons all over the world are walking on American feet? There were five at least sent from this city yesterday."

An old soldier was speaking. Although he walked with a little stiffness, no one would have suspected that he had lost a leg in the service of the United States.

"It is the truth," he continued earnestly, "that a large proportion of the artificial legs with which unfortunates like myself are managing to get along very comfortably are made in the United States. The matter is naturally of considerable interest to me, and I have made quite a study of it.

"Gruesome subject? Not a bit of it. You have never thought there was anything gruesome about old Peter Stuyvesant when you have seen him in pictures and statuary and even on souvenir spoons, his peg leg always the most conspicuous feature.

"It is those old peg legs from which we of a later generation have been delivered, and, in a great part, through Yankee ingenuity. They have found traces of artificial legs way back in the B. C. period, but it is only within the last twenty years or so that we have had anything that could be used with any degree of comfort.

"My uncle Nehemiah used to wear a wooden leg. That was long before I ever thought it would be my fate to wear one. I remember more about the leg than about Uncle Nehemiah. In fact, I think he had left this world before I was old enough to know much about him, but he had left his wooden leg behind, and it was a never-failing source of fun to us boys.

"Such things were made with strong springs then. As the wearer stumped around with it the spring would work each time the leg was raised, throwing the foot one step forward. It made a good plaything. We don't have such monstrosities now.

"The artificial limbs in this country have been, as I said, brought to such a state of perfection that they are sent all over the world. There is one establishment up town where they have nearly the whole of one side of a large room covered with frames full of envelopes of letters they have received from customers in foreign countries. The collection is unique. The postmarks are often difficult to make out, but you can find envelopes from Buda-Pesth, Yokahama, Auckland, New-Zealand; Port Elizabeth, South Africa; Cape of Good Hope, Chile and Australia.

"A leg was sent to Japan last month to a Col. Soto, who had lost a leg in the Chinese-Japanese war. He sent to America through Count O Kuma, a Japanese nobleman, and a customer of the same firm. That company sends out an average of five artificial legs a day.

"Oh, yes, there is always a demand. There are more unfortunate persons in the world than you think, though they have not so much to complain of now. There are always more or less accidents. According to statistics, war claims the greatest number of victims, railroads come next, and then there are disease, runaways, firearms, cold weather, and any number of other things. The largest per cent. of those to whom accidents occur are men. Only 22 per cent. are women.

"Those narrow-toed shoes make a difference in the manufacture of American feet. The artificial foot is made for a pretty shoe, and the natural foot has to match it as best it can. Vanity? There's any amount of it.

"Did I tell you about the poor old colored woman? Some one who was interested in her had ordered the best kind of an artificial leg that could be made. The manufacturers naturally made it of a dusky hue, and the poor old creature didn't like it all. She had seen those beautiful white specimens in the window, and she wanted to be at least part white, when she could as well as not. She sent her leg back, and it was made white.

"There is no attempt made to make a natural flesh tint. When an artificial hand is used, it is worn with a glove. If the tint could be made right in the first place, exposure to the atmosphere would soon change it. Hands are not so much in demand anyway. They are often valuable to laborers, as a hook can be placed in the palm, and used to carry heavy loads. An economical man has a hook that can be placed in the end of the artificial wrist, and he puts aside his hand for Sunday wear.

"There are artificial fingers, too, that a musician can use, but they are comparatively expensive. These are of rubber and can be used very well for playing. One of the improvements is in using rubber. The feet are made of it, and they give with an elasticity that is more like the human foot than anything else can be.

"I have seen the picture of a man who could walk a tight rope with a wooden leg. He lost his natural leg by falling from a balloon onto a church steeple. I shouldn't advise every one to experiment with tight-rope walking, however.

"There was an eminent jurist, whose name is not unfamiliar to people around here, who, when he had had a drop too much of wine, was in the habit of unfastening his wooden leg and cudgeling every one within reach as heavily as he did his legal opponents with his wits in the courtroom on his sober days."

Congratulations for a Pastor.

The Rev. Louis Haesmann, pastor of Emanuel Lutheran Church, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, received congratulations from the members of his congregation last night on the thirtieth anniversary of his pastorage. About 100 members of Mr. Haesmann's congregation gathered at the church and, led by eighty pupils of the Emanuel Academy, marched in a body to the pastor's residence, 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, where a reception was held. Jacob Worth, Principal of Emanuel Academy, arranged the party.

Father Callaghan's Will Filed.

The will of the Rev. Michael Callaghan, the Roman Catholic priest who for many years was the director of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, at 7 State Street, for the protection of immigrant girls, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday.

Father Callaghan died on Feb. 10. His estate, which is valued at $1,500 in personal property, is left to his sister, Bridget Callaghan.

M'CREERY'S MILLINERY OPENING.

Attractive Display at Their Twenty-third Street Store.

There was a rush of shoppers yesterday to the up-town store of James McCreery & Co., on Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, on the occasion of their Spring opening of millinery. Never before has this feature of the big store presented so artistic an appearance. The eye of the visitor is charmed with the wealth of brilliant colors, the various hues of natural flowers employed to beautify the room, blending with those of the novelties in imported millinery.

The front portion of the second floor is devoted to a display of the very latest creations in the millinery line, conspicuous among which is the new Vivot hat, which is to be the popular hat for street wear this season. It has an Eminence straw rim with Napaaspe roses forming a crown in two shades. There are shaded wings to the side, rolled up lightly from the back, and filled in with huge bunches of violets, foliage, and berries.

Another very pretty new hat is a return of the Panama in the natural color, with a broad rim brought far down over the side of the face. The hat is finished in front with a steel buckle and black tulle appliqued with cream lace drawn through the buckle, with a broad bow in the back.

A special display of artificial flowers is being made this year. The most popular one for hat decoration will be the Napaaspe, or fadeless rose, made in France, and entirely new to this side of the water. Another new importation is the Monte Carlo daisy. Flowers, gorgeous ornaments, long streamers and long bows will be characteristic of this season's millinery.

The firm has just completed a room in the basement the like of which does not exist in the city. It is fitted up with electric lights and cut-class ornamentation, and finished in white and gold, and is for the express purpose of displaying silk goods intended for evening wear.

STEPHEN POWELL IS BURIED

MURDERED MAN'S FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED BY NEIGHBORS.

No Further Clues to the Murderer Discovered—Several Detectives Actively Working for the Reward.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., March 10.—The funeral of Stephen Powell, who was murdered near his home, in this village, Saturday night, was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the house of the deceased. Representative citizens of the place and many persons drawn thither by curiosity were present at the funeral services. Members of Harper Hook and Ladder Company, Protection Hose Company, Enterprise Hose Company, and Victory Hose Company were present. The members of Hempstead Steamer Company attended in a body. Mr. Powell was formerly chief of the village fire department.

There were two officiating clergymen, the Rev. J. W. Maynard, pastor of the First Methodist Church, in this village, and the Rev. Charles E. Miller of Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Maynard preached an impressive sermon. The burial was in Greenfield Cemetery. By request of the family, the casket was not opened.

Aside from supplying a few missing links in the evidence already obtained, little has been accomplished toward fixing the guilt of the murder upon any of the suspects under arrest. What evidence there is seems to point to John Wayne, but it is purely circumstantial and very much disconnected. It is not improbable that the inducement held out in the combined rewards of $3,000 will be the means of disclosing something of importance within a few days.

Several private detectives have arrived here from New-York, and this morning District Attorney Daniel Noble engaged the services of two more to work upon the case.

There are two small ponds in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder. One is upon the property of Alanson Abrams and the other on that of Bergen R. Carman. It was thought by the detectives that one of these ponds might have been selected by the murderer as an available place to dispose of the weapon with which Powell's deathblow was struck. Accordingly they had both ponds thoroughly dragged to-day, hoping to find the weapon. Nothing was found in either pond, however, that could have been the weapon.

The detectives are looking for a man named Garret Van Cott, who left the employ of Joseph E. Tompkins in this village about two weeks ago. From that time he has been without money. It is known that he stopped several persons in this village Saturday night and asked them for money. Several others have also declared that a white man, who might have been Van Cott, was seen about the Powell place on the afternoon preceding the murder, and the same person was seen in the neighborhood of Surrogate Augustus N. Weller's house, one block from Powell's, after Saturday midnight. Who the persons were that saw him the detectives will not say.

It was reported here to-day that Van Cott had been seen going in the direction of Cold Spring Harbor Sunday morning, and that he was seen in that village later in the day with a large amount of money. This report could not be verified, however. Van Cott has a brother in Cold Spring Harbor. The brother has been in jail, and several years ago he broke out of the Queens County Jail, in company with a fellow-prisoner named Donnelly. He was awaiting trial for assault at the time.

Two suspicious-looking negroes were seen in a village near Hempstead with a large sum of money on Sunday, according to the story told to District Attorney Noble to-day by Constable Edward Slavin of Flushing. The District Attorney did not announce their names, but declared they would be arrested if they could be found.

The inquest in the case will be begun to-morrow by Coroner Myron E. Combs. It is not thought that any significant facts will be brought out beyond those already made public.

WILLIAM G. WATTSON DEAD

WAS SHOT BY EDWARD CLIFFORD IN HOBOKEN LAST THURSDAY.

Taken to Roosevelt Hospital After the Tragedy, He Died There—His Murderer in Jersey City's Jail.

William G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, who was shot last Thursday while in his office in Hoboken by Edward Clifford, died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital.

Notice of Mr. Wattson's death was sent to the Jersey City Jail, where Clifford is incarcerated, and the prisoner was placed in a cell in "murderer's row." He was then told of the death of his former friend and employer.

"I suspected as much," said Clifford. "I thought he must be dead when I was brought down stairs. I am very sorry; very sorry."

He sat down on the wooden bunk that runs along the side of the cell, and buried his face in his hands. Several persons tried to see him later in the day, but he said he did not wish to see any one, and had nothing to say.

Clifford will not be tried until the April term. The courts adjourned for the December term a week ago, and Prosecutor Winfield has gone to Florida, where he will remain three weeks.

William G. Wattson was born in 1856, and was the son of the Rev. Joseph W. Wattson of the Episcopal Church. He began railroad life in 1870 at Saxton, on the Broad Top Mountain Railroad, of which his uncle, Lewis Wattson, was President. Having learned telegraphy in his uncle's office, he went to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and was employed by it for thirteen years as agent, operator, and train dispatcher. He went to Kingston, N. Y., in 1884, as division clerk of the West Shore Railroad.

He was promoted and became General Superintendent's Clerk and Car Accountant of the West Shore Railroad, with offices at Weehawken, N. J., and held that position until lately, when he was appointed Division Superintendent of the road.

He married a daughter of Joseph Griffiths of Newark, Del., and with his family, a wife and three daughters, lived at Haverstraw, N. Y.

His brother, Charles Wattson is manager for the Standard Oil Company at Petrolia, Penn. His brother Lewis T. Wattson is rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Kingston, N. Y., and his cousin, Edwin D. Wattson, is connected with THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Fifty-five New Tammany Members.

The Tammany Society met last night in the basement of the Wigwam for the purpose of initiating fifty-five new members. It was remarked by old members that never before in the history of the society was there such a large influx of young men. Most of those last night ranged in age from twenty-one to forty years.

Among those who were initiated are Col. E. W. Guindon, William W. Witt, Frederick Adams, Bernard Courtney, Thomas F. Smith, William Ray Delano, Martin Engel, Jacob Fromme, William H. Gledhill, Lamont McLaughlin, William L. Marks, Philip Oiwell, Louis Streube, Isaac H. Terrell, Jr., Arthur D. Williams, William R. Nelson, Henry Merzbach, Thomas F. Woods, Benjamin B. Dall, and A. M. Lichtenstein.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Country House Walls.

Because wall hangings play so important a part in country-house remodeling, we have on hand every variety of suitable materials.

For rooms with low ceilings, we have many designs with a perpendicular pattern; some very quaint ones having the effect of old-fashioned ribbons placed side by side. There are plain, solid colors in burlaps for rooms with many doors and windows; papers with a raised design and leather finish for the dining room; and chintze papers in charming tints for the bedroom.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

HIGH-CLASS CARPETINGS.

W. & J. SLOANE

Announce the Opening of their Spring Stock of Select and Exclusive Patterns in Foreign and Domestic

Axminsters,
Wiltons,
Velvets,
Moquettes,
Brussels.

AXMINSTER and AUBUSSON whole Carpets made from Special Designs for delivery early in the Fall.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $10 from W. T., $10 from A. F. G., $5 from C. T. R., and $2 from C. K., for the relief of Mrs. Carrie Crofton, of 388 East Fifty-first Street, the unfortunate widow, who, through sickness, is unable to work for the support of her four children.

—The body of a man found floating in the water at Pier 26, North River, yesterday, was identified as that of John Johnston, a Swede, who fell overboard from the lighter Amity, March 2. Johnston was forty years old, and lived at 309 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

—Raymond & Whitcomb have issued their annual announcement of Spring tours to Colorado and California. The first one leaves New-York Tuesday, April 21. A special circular containing all the details of the trips can be obtained at 31 East Fourteenth Street.

—The clerks in the Bureau of Election yesterday afternoon presented Sergt. Henry Hildebrand with a handsome belt and stick. Sergt. Hildebrand has been doing duty in the Election Bureau for a number of years. He was recently made a Sergeant.

—"The Government Ownership of Railroads" will be the subject of Prof. Gunton's Free Lecture Course in the Hall of the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, this evening.

—A mail opportunity for messages for Reunion and Madagascar is offered via Mauritius on March 14. Messages should be sent from New-York not later than March 13.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated and historical lecture this afternoon on "Days on the Danube" at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—Policeman James Mullaly of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who fell through a dock at the end of Rockaway Avenue and was nearly drowned on the night of Sunday, March 1, was tried yesterday by Police Commissioner Welles for intoxication. Mullaly said he was not drunk at the time of the accident, but had taken a heavy dose of creosote and was sick. Decision was reserved.

—Testimony was heard yesterday by Police Commissioner Welles concerning the disappearance of Policeman Philip Anderson of the Eighth Precinct, who, it is alleged, eloped March 6 with Miss May Whitter of 138 Fifteenth Street. As Anderson had been absent from duty more than five days without leave he will probably be dismissed.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday heard argument for Theodore McKane, a brother of John Y. McKane, who claims that $4,000 is due to him for the construction of the electric light plant at Coney Island. He has received $16,000. The city opposes paying any more for the plant. The matter will be continued to-day.

—City Works Commissioner Willis received a communication from Secretary of the Navy Herbert, through Congressman Howe, in which it is estimated that the total cost of the proposed improvement in Wallabout Channel would be $185,250.

Long Island.

—Agnes Farrell, the eight-year-old daughter of John Farrell of Farmingdale, had a narrow escape from being killed while walking along the Long Island Railroad tracks near that village yesterday. She did not hear an approaching train behind her, and the engineer was obliged to reverse the engine. The train came to a standstill just in time.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed by The South Side Observer Company of Rockville Centre. The capital stock is $6,000, consisting of shares of $25 each, and the Directors for the first year are Charles L. Wallace, S. S. Smith, and George Wallace.

—The following officers have been elected by the McKinley Republican Club of Westhampton: President—M. E. Griffin; Vice Presidents—Alanson P. Rogers, John Phillips, and William C. Rogers; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles G. Smith.

—Three Smiths—Livingston, C. Melville, and Theron L.—all of Smithtown, have been appointed a commission by County Judge Benjamin Reeve to determine the necessity of a new highway between Patchogue and Port Jefferson.

—A new philharmonic society has been formed at Good Ground, with the following officers: President—G. W. Hildreth, Jr.; Secretary—Herbert Squires; Treasurer—Everett Overton.

—There will be a debate at Greenport March 20 between the middle class and the senior class of the Greenport Union School, upon the subject, "Ought Long Island to be a State?"

—The Social Aid Society of the Bay Shore Congregational Church held a social at the residence of Mrs. Selah T. Clock last evening.

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Wednesday
March 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

REFORM MAYOR ANNOYED

Baltimore's Common Council Interferes with His Action.

POWER OF PATRONAGE TAKEN AWAY

The Legislature of the State Refuses to Aid the Mayor, and Democratic Office Holders Are Happy.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—A most remarkable condition of affairs—unique, if not unprecedented in the municipal history of this country—is presented in Baltimore's City Hall. The revolutionary action of the City Council last night, in taking from the Mayor practically all his power and overturning the machinery of the City Government, has caused chaos and confusion and excited citizens as no other movement has done for many years. The ordinances passed by the Council last night takes away the Mayor's power of appointing all salaried officers of the City Government, and leaves him only the power to name the members of honorary municipal boards. The first batch of the measures were originally introduced and passed twelve days ago. Of course Mayor Hooper vetoed them, and he did not believe the Council could secure a two-thirds vote in both branches to pass the bills over his veto. Last night's action set at rest all doubt as to their fate. All the Republican members of the Council except three voted against the Republican Mayor.

One bright spot was, however, found by the Mayor this morning while he was poking around the ruins of his temple—the Council had overlooked the supplemental ordinance which deprives the Mayor of all power of removal from office. But as his removal prerogative is "for cause" only, the Mayor's smile was not lasting.

The thought that there were eighty-four of his nominations hung up, that possibly not one of the men named would get into office—and some of his best personal friends were on the list—and that there are some 1,100 Democratic holdovers drawing salaries from the City Treasury, had a depressing effect upon Mayor Hooper and caused him to wear a puzzled expression as he looked over the situation to-day.

In reply to a question the Mayor said: "I have not decided upon what course I shall pursue, but I shall be as firm as ever in my attempt to give the people of Baltimore good government. The City Councilmen have decreed that I am relieved by them of the discharge of certain duties which Mayors heretofore by law have discharged. If this is the case, then of course I have not much to do."

The Mayor is taking legal advice, with the hope of showing that the two-thirds vote of the members present last night does not constitute a constitutional two-thirds majority, but that two-thirds of all the members elected are requisite to pass a measure over his veto.

The anti-Hooper Republican Councilmen are in the meantime outlining plans for their future conduct under the ordinances just passed. During the next two weeks they expect to be busy selecting persons to fill the municipal offices, such appointees to enter upon the discharge of their duties on the 1st of April. President Henninghausen of the first branch of the City Council said:

"The Mayor has two legal methods of procedure. He can obtain an injunction against the Council, restraining it from filling the offices pending a decision from the courts as to the legality of the Council's course, or he can get an injunction restraining our appointees from assuming office for the same period. If he does not pursue one course or the other we will have terminated the whole question before the end of this month."

Public sentiment as to the merits of the fight between the Mayor and the City Council is divided. The press of the city is almost unanimous in its support of the reform ideas of the Mayor. He justifies his actions by the assertion that, although he headed the Republican ticket last Fall, he was elected on a reform platform; that the independent Democrats aided materially in electing the Republican ticket and defeating the Democratic ring, and that he therefore insisted upon selecting city officials without regard to politics. He struck a snag with his first batch of nominations and has been in hot water ever since.

The city Republican Councilmen contend that they have waited thirty years for patronage, and now that they have absolute control of the City Government they want all the plums.

It became known here this afternoon that the Mayor and his friends will look in vain to the State Legislature for assistance. The bill introduced in the Senate at Annapolis by President Bruce, giving to the Mayor of Baltimore absolute power, by taking from the City Council its confirmation prerogative, and which passed the Senate by an almost unanimous vote, was killed in the House to-day.

Chairman Forde of the Baltimore City delegation, a very pronounced anti-Hooper man, was ordered to report the bill, which he did, with a motion to lay it upon the table. This was defeated by the close vote of 41 to 39. Mr. Ford then moved that further action on the subject be delayed until April 3. The speaker explained that the date was three days after the Legislature would adjourn sine die, and that the motion was equivalent to indefinite postponement. There were some surprising changes from the previous vote as the roll call proceeded. It resulted in the adoption of the motion—44 ayes to 38 nays. Of the thirty-eight votes against the action 14 were Democrats.

Gov. Lowndes and other leaders of the Republican Party are very much worked up over the condition of affairs. "It is deplorable," his Excellency exclaimed today, when the vote in the House was conveyed to him. "It is very unfortunate for the people and very unfortunate for the party. I think that all such revolutionary measures by the City Council should be stopped by the Legislature, and while I do not think the Mayor should have the right to absolute appointment, still I think it should be in his hands, subject to the power of confirmation by the Council, and not in the hands of a joint convention."

Now that it is settled that the Legislature will do nothing toward supporting reform measures, Mayor Hooper will carry the fight into the courts, and it will not be concluded within two months. In the meantime, the Democratic office holders who expected to be turned out some time ago will receive several months more salary than they hoped for.

THEIR SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

Crew of the Perry W. Schall Rescued by the Mabel Jordan—Have a Narrow Escape.

The little Baltimore schooner Perry W. Schall, which sailed from Puerto Rico for her home port Feb. 12, has been burned at sea. Her crew was rescued by the schooner Mabel Jordan and brought to this port yesterday by the Clyde Line steamship New-York.

Capt. Hubbard of the Schall says that his men had a narrow escape from being drowned after fire had driven them to the yawl. The schooner, deeply laden with cocoanuts, was slopping along under close sail, with head seas beating against her bows, when the lookout, who was on the forecastle, heard an explosion and saw a tongue of flame shoot upward from the lazarette.

The time was shortly after midnight on the morning of Feb. 21. An alarm was given, and the crew, half dressed, rushed from their quarters to find the after part of the ship in flames. It was found that a lamp had exploded in the lazarette, and the burning oil created a blaze which was soon beyond control.

For half an hour the crew fought the fire, but, fanned by strong winds, it spread so rapidly that the order to get the yawl ready for lowering was given. The order was given none too soon, for the helmsman having been driven from his post, the schooner's head fell off before the wind and a sheet of flame drove the crew to the rail. The yawl was hurriedly lowered and as hurriedly manned. There was no time to provision the craft, and, held by a long scope of painter, she dropped astern of the schooner, making a sea anchor of the burning wreck.

The yawl was a small one, and the seven men who were crowded into it immersed the boat so deeply that it was feared she would be swamped. But by careful management she was made to ride the seas, and shortly after daylight the schooner Mabel Jordan, Capt. Belano, hove in sight and picked up the crew. Capt. Belano had seen the reflection of the fire in the sky and had shaped his course for the illumination.

The Jordan was bound for Turk's Island, where the Schall's crew landed, and re-embarked on the New-York when that ship sailed for this port. The names of the shipwrecked men are: A. G. Hubbard, master; John B. Troop, mate; J. L. White, supercargo; James Pillars, steward, and William Herbert, Louis Deos, and Paul Giese, seamen.

On the New-York were also Capt. Hichborn and two of the crew of the American bark Beatrice Havener of Boston, which dragged ashore on Turk's Island Feb. 6. The vessel was stranded by a southeast gale, and when hauled off was found to be damaged to such extent as to be unseaworthy. She was again beached, and, by advice of a board of survey, dismantled. The Havener was of 553 tons, and was built in Searsport, Me., in 1874.

FOR A SUMMER COURSE OF STUDY.

Provisions Made for Various Branches by the New-York University.

The circular announcing the Summer course at the New-York University appeared last week. It is much larger than last year's, because it announces a greater variety. Instead of five courses, as given last year, there are eleven for this Summer, as follows:

Mathematics. Prof. Ladue and Mr. Frizell. Solid geometry, algebra, trigonometry, analytic geometry and calculus.

Chemistry. Profs. Hall and Loeb. Normal course, inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, and organic chemistry.

Biology. Prof. Bristol and Mr. Everett. Elementary zoology, advanced zoology, and vertebrate anatomy.

Experimental psychology. Prof. Bliss. Lecture course and laboratory course.

Comparative study of systems of education. Dr. Monteser.

Latin. Prof. Sihler. Normal course and advanced course.

Semitic languages. Mr. Osborn. Hebrew, Aramaic, and Arabic.

French. Dr. Monteser. Elementary course.

German. Dr. Monteser. Reading course and conversational course.

Economics. Prof. Colby. Theoretical economics, practical economics, and seminarium.

Physical training. Mr. Frank H. Cann. Normal course and individual work, fencing, boxing, wrestling, field and track athletics, and general gymnasium practice.

The course will begin July 6 and end Aug. 14.

ACCEPT HEINE FOUNTAIN

Aldermen Act While the Mayor Listens to Arguments.

EFFORT TO FORESTALL FRENCH BILL

Officers of All the Art Societies Approve the Measure—Another Hearing To-morrow.

The Board of Aldermen decided yesterday, by a vote of twenty-three to five, that they would empower Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to accept the Heine Fountain.

This does not mean that the fountain will come to this city, for the Legislature has passed the French bill providing that no piece of statuary shall be accepted by the city without the consent and approval of the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Department of Parks, President of the National Sculpture Society, and President of the Municipal Art Society.

The hearing on this bill was in progress before the Mayor while the Aldermen were in session. The Aldermen decided to take a recess and attend the hearing in the Mayor's office in a body. Elihu Root and Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, appeared in favor of the French bill. Alderman Goodman, the spokesman of the majority of the Aldermen, opposed it. Mr. Goodman made the motion for the recess so that the Aldermen might attend the hearing on the bill. In moving the recess Mr. Goodman said:

"That bill has been hurriedly passed by the Legislature in order to prevent the acceptance of the fountain by the Board of Aldermen." Then the Aldermen went down to the Mayor's office to the hearing. Richard Katzenmayer, Dr. Richard, and George Van Skal of the Heine committee were also at the hearing.

Mr. St. Gaudens urged the Mayor to approve the French bill. He said the city needed the protection afforded by this bill. As matters stand, it has practically no protection. The city should not be made a laughing stock for the artistic world.

Mr. Van Skal, speaking for the Heine committee, asked the Mayor to adjourn the hearing so that he might have a chance to give reasons for opposing the bill. He said the hearing had not been advertised in any paper but The City Record. The Mayor said the hearing had been advertised in two afternoon newspapers for three days. Therefore he would not adjourn the hearing on that ground.

Alderman Goodman said: "I appear as the representative of the Board of Aldermen, not to oppose this bill on its merits nor to discuss its merits, but to ask you to postpone any hasty action on the bill until you have been put in possession of the facts by the board. We ask you to defer action until the board has had time to take action on it."

"Is not the board well posted on this bill?" the Mayor asked.

Mr. Goodman proceeded to give a history of the Heine Fountain agitation before the Board of Aldermen:

"Unjust charges of irregular proceedings and surreptitious movements have been made against certain members of the Board of Aldermen," Mr. Goodman said. "The resolution was regularly adopted and regularly passed, but the press had misrepresented some of us. Now, it being generally understood that there was a disposition to accept the fountain, the parties who criticised the Board of Aldermen get through the Legislature, by the same methods they accuse us of using, a bill intended to circumvent the action of the board."

Mr. Goodman wanted the Mayor to wait the full limit of fifteen days, which he is allowed to approve or disapprove of the bill before taking final action. He also pointed out that the Mayor would have ten days to veto any resolution that might be passed by the Board of Aldermen.

"I believe in this bill," Mr. Goodman continued. "I believe experts should decide in all ordinary cases, but this is an extraordinary case, and when you get the reasons before you you may change your mind about approving this bill. I do not believe the manner of passing the French bill by the Legislature and the purpose for which it was passed should be encouraged."

The Mayor asked Mr. Goodman how long he wanted to postpone the hearing.

"We don't want to postpone the hearing. We want you to postpone action," Mr. Goodman replied.

"I may say," the Mayor remarked, "that as early as Christmas week some gentlemen called on me and asked me to consent to the passage of a bill similar to this one, giving the art societies sole power of accepting works of art. Afterward others came to see me on the same subject. You see by this that the bill is not a new idea." The Mayor said he would probably give another hearing on the bill. The Aldermen then withdrew and went back to the Council Chamber to resume work.

Elihu Root presented to the Mayor a petition in favor of the bill which had been prepared for the Legislature, but which had been completed after the bill had passed. It was signed by the officers of all the art societies in the city. Mr. Root said:

"I have been requested by a number of citizens to appear here in advance of the acceptance of this bill. It seems to be that the whole subject was settled by a statement made in opposition. Mr. Goodman says he is in favor of the 'bill in its general application,' but he objects to its passage at this time at the instance of a number of persons who are interested in the accomplishment of a certain object. That is favoritism. Why should he claim any favoritism, any immunity for this particular work? Yet he does claim that this particular piece of sculpture should be exempt from the operations of this act.

"In exercising your Constitutional function, Mr. Mayor, if you find the measure a worthy one you are not at liberty to withhold your signature and stay an act of the Legislature for the purpose of favoring Alderman Goodman's friends."

Mr. Root argued at length for the bill. He pointed out that any work of art that went into the Metropolitan Museum of Art had to be passed upon by critics, and so should all works of art accepted by the city. The Mayor, he said, was not competent to judge in art matters. He knew about finances and 'dry goods, but not about art. The speaker said that he himself was not competent to judge upon such matters, although he did know a little law, and the Aldermen, though versed in city affairs, were not competent judges in matters of art.

"As a matter of common sense," Mr. Root said in conclusion, "this bill should receive your signature and become a law."

There were no other speeches for or against the bill, and the Mayor, in deference to the wishes of the Aldermen, said he would adjourn the hearing until 2:30 P. M. to-morrow. It is believed he will approve the bill.

The art critics of the Board of Aldermen were in the meantime hard at work up in the Council Chamber. The resolution providing for the acceptance of the Heine fountain was, some weeks ago, referred to a special committee composed of Aldermen Goodman and Olcott, Republicans, and Brown, Tammany Democrat. Alderman Olcott made a report against the fountain. Alderman Goodman made one in favor of it. Alderman Brown has been deftly dodging signing either of the reports. Alderman Goodman said yesterday that he was willing to sign Mr. Olcott's report in order to get the matter before the board, but he found other means of accomplishing this end.

The board, on motion of Mr. Goodman, suspended the regular order of business, and special reports were called for. Under this head came the Heine Fountain Committee's report.

Mr. Goodman severely criticised Alderman Brown for what he termed "his trifling with his duties and the honor of the board," by being absent from the meeting. He said Mr. Brown never attended the public hearings, was absent from the committee meetings, and had not acted consistently with the duty he accepted when appointed to the committee. He called for the majority report of the committee, and being informed that there was none, he made a motion for the discharge of the committee. It was adopted, President Jeroloman and Alderman Olcott voting against it.

Alderman Windolph's original resolution regarding the Heine fountain, in which the matter was sent to the special committee, was taken up. In its stead Mr. Goodman offered a resolution to accept the fountain.

Alderman Olcott moved to lay on the table the resolution of Alderman Goodman. It was lost.

Mr. Goodman said his resolution to accept the fountain should prevail, because the people generally demanded the fountain; because it was a work of art, and because it was wanted for a certain portion of the city by the citizens of that district.

Mr. Olcott argued that the question had resolved itself into one of nativism. He said the opinions of sculptors and artists should be hearkened to.

When the vote was ordered Aldermen Burke, Campbell, Clancey, Dwyer, Goetz, Goodman, Goodwin, Hackett, Kennefick, Marshall, Muh, Noonan, Oakley, O'Brien, Parker, Randall, Robinson, Schilling, School, Tait, Windolph, Wines, and Wund voted for the acceptance of the fountain, and President Jeroloman and Aldermen Hall, Olcott, Ware, and Woodward voted against it. The absentees were Aldermen Brown, Lantry, and Murphy. The fountain was, therefore, accepted by a vote of 23 to 5.

TO WIDEN AND DEEPEN NEWTOWN CREEK.

Brooklyn Merchants Go to Washington to Ask Aid of Congress.

A delegation comprising the chief men in nearly all of the important firms along Newtown Creek and other influential Brooklynites left for Washington yesterday afternoon for the purpose of stating to the Congress Committee on Rivers and Harbors the necessity for deepening and widening Newtown Creek.

Former Congressman William J. Coombs and Corporation Counsel Burr accompanied the delegation, which included, among others, J. H. Ireland, William Wandell, Capt. Samuel L'Hommedieu, Mortimer Reynolds, Theodore B. Chapman, Charles A. Van Iderstine, James T. Hoyle, representing the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn; I. S. Remson, representing the Grand Street Board of Trade, and Mr. Miller, representing the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange.

A number of Southern and Northern shippers have also interested themselves in the matter, and it is expected that they will present arguments in favor of the measure, based on the large quantities of lumber shipped to Newtown Creek.

The bill for the improvement of the creek is now in the hands of Congressman Charles G. Bennett of Brooklyn. It is indorsed by the lumber trade, the Commercial Exchanges, and various associations in Brooklyn.

Theft in a Court Cloakroom.

Frank S. Beard, the official stenographer of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday was robbed of an overcoat and hat which he had placed in his private room.

He reported his loss to a patrolman, who a few minutes later arrested James McGowan. Mr. Beard's hat was found on McGowan's head, and the overcoat was subsequently found in a clothing store, where it had been pawned. Magistrate Crane held the prisoner in $500.

MR. SIMS NOW SUSPENDED

Further Action by the Directors of the Mining Exchange.

A STATEMENT FROM PRESIDENT PORTER

What the Lawyer for the Deposed Director Says May Be Done in His Behalf.

There was a crowded attendance at the morning call at the new Mining Exchange yesterday. The storm Monday seemed to have cleared the air. Brokers were in high spirits, and trading began in livelier fashion than at any time since Sims, Beers & Co.'s Manhattan stock tumbled from 30 to 1. Mr. Sims did not visit the floor.

Trading was apparently genuine, and sales reached 70,000 shares on the first call. At the afternoon call they were increased by 50,000 shares, the day's total being 120,300 shares, well distributed among the list of mines.

Col. R. A. Ammon, who figured prominently in Monday's encounters with Mr. Sims, received congratulations from members over the outcome, and was evidently well pleased with his part in ridding the Exchange of an unpopular member. He said the morning mail had brought him letters commending his action, and painting Mr. Sims in dark colors.

President Porter made a statement, in which he said that the Exchange would undoubtedly be a gainer by reason of Mr. Sims's departure. He also said:

Our attorney, W. J. Hardy of 34 Pine Street, informs us that Mr. Sims has no grounds whatever for his statement that he can close the Exchange. It is true that Mr. Sims and his firm, Sims, Beers, & Co., were the promoters originally of the Exchange. It is technically true that Sims, Beers & Co. subscribed for all the stock, but not true actually. Up to yesterday Mr. Sims really managed the whole Exchange. No certificates of membership have as yet been issued. Only receipts have been issued representing payments of the fees. This delay has been caused by the necessity of reprinting the certificates, so that they would show that a share of stock is granted with each certificate. One of the arrangements made was that $100 of the $250 paid for each seat would pay for a share of stock.

He has presented a claim to the Exchange for $3,000 for services, and also a large expense account, which includes every conceivable item. Why, he has charged up against us the expenses of his wife as well as of himself on a trip that he made to Denver ostensibly to see me about certain matters which, when he reached there, he thought it best not to say anything about. The account also includes advertising and office expenses, and everything else he could think of. With the $3,000 for services, the total amount he claims is over $4,000.

But that isn't all. At the time of the organization of the Exchange he was authorized to distribute fifteen gratuitious seats, each of the nine Directors getting one free. The other six seats, it was understood, would be placed with prominent New-York men in promoting the Exchange. He said he had distributed these six gratuitious seats. We have found that he sold them for $250 each. We intend to hold him to strict accountability for all money that he has received. In fact, he will be found to be in our debt to a considerable amount, instead of our owing him a large sum, as he claims. As to the seats he sold, we will verify their sale, but will demand a settlement from him.

All along the membership of Sims, Beers & Co. has been a handicap upon us, and members have come to me and said they would not pay their dues in case Messrs. Sims and Beers remained Directors. Mr. Beers resigned last Saturday as Treasurer of the Exchange, and yesterday we appointed W. L. Scrymser as temporary Treasurer.

Late in the afternoon the Directors met and adopted the recommendation of Monday's general meeting, deposing Mr. Sims as a Director. They also suspended him from membership until he should make good his contracts at the Exchange, meaning a deficiency of about $187, on the puts sold for his account under the rule, and possibly other alleged indebtedness.

Mr. Sims said at his office that a petition had been started for the removal of President Porter and his Western associates from the Directory. He declared that a majority of the members would sign it. Nothing was heard of it at the Exchange. Nor did anything develop in the line of Mr. Sims's threat to throw the Exchange into a receivership.

D. M. Porter, Mr. Sims's attorney, said he had advised his client that any one of four courses were open to him—mandamus proceedings, on the ground that Monday's meeting of the Directors, which condemned him, was called without proper notice; an application to the Attorney General to bring the Exchange to account because the Directors had acted without right, having no stock, and some of them not having paid for stock; a proceeding in equity to oust the officers of the Exchange for usurpation, and to straighten out the tagle of corporate affairs; or a suit against the Exchange for money alleged to be due to Mr. Sims for promoting the enterprise.

Mr. Porter said that probably the course to be taken would not be decided before to-morrow. Persons who said they represented creditors of Mr. Sims called at the Exchange. It did not appear that they had claims connected with Exchange transactions.

It became known yesterday that E. H. Saltiel and E. F. Woodworth of the Denver Stock Exchange have been looking over the city with the view of establishing a branch of the Denver concern here. They have decided that the field will be profitable, especially if the Exchange be established up town, deal in everything, and keep open at night. The Denver Stock Exchange, it is said, will act on the plan on March 18.

Both Mr. Saltiel and Mr. Woodworth said that their plans had no relation to the ruction in the Mining Exchange, and did not contemplate supplanting that venture here. They believe there is room enough for all, and that a night call up town would draw big business.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

To be Formed Throughout the Country on Plans Similar to the Young Men's Christian Association.

It is quite probable that at the next monthly meeting of the Archdiocesan Union of the Roman Catholic Church a movement will be started to establish an organization in the Church similar to the Young Men's Christian Association. Such a movement has been discussed for some time by various Roman Catholic ocieties, and the delay in taking concerted action has been due solely to the fact that no one was ready to take the initial step.

It is pointed out that a Roman Catholic young man on going to a strange city is lost, he having no one there to take an interest in him. The Young Men's Christian Association has a Secretary waiting for the stranger. He is cordially helped where help is needed, aided in getting employment, and suitable lodgings are found for him.

The idea is to erect in each city association buildings, where Roman Catholic young men may assemble as they do in the Young Men's Christian Association; where reading rooms shall contain literature, embracing newspapers, magazines, and standard works, and where the young men of the Church may have a well equipped gymnasium, which is to be an especial feature to attract, as it will, so many who would otherwise remain away, and where men may obtain aid to employment or suitable homes when coming from other cities.

The President of the Archdiocesan Union, which is composed of representatives of the many Church unions, is the Rev. M. A. Cunnion, pastor of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church. He and his brother, the Rev. Daniel C. Cunnion, President of the local Archdiocesan Union, are heartily in favor of the movement, and will, it is said, map out a definite plan for organization very soon. Many prominent Roman Catholics here and in other cities are in sympathy with the plan, and have expressed their willingness to provide finances for its completion.

PAY FOR GARBAGE DISPOSITION.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Changes the Contract.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday for the purpose of considering the new contract to be submitted to bidders for the final disposition of the garbage of the city. The board met in executive session.

It was announced that the only change that had been made in the forms of the garbage and ash disposition contracts was that the contract would now call for a lump sum for the work, instead of a "per ton" price, as in the last contract. In open session the forms were approved, and bids will be advertised for.

Albert R. Henschel, Secretary of the Greater New-York Commission, was allowed $3,000 for expenses from July, 1895, to January, 1896.

The board designated Thursday at 3 o'clock as the time for a hearing on the distribution of money accrued during the past year from theatrical and concert licenses. Controller Fitch said he was not clear as to how far the Raines bill would affect the distribution, but he would look into the matter.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Julian Hawthorne, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Grant Allen, and Many Others.

THE SICKLE OF FIRE,

A Scientific Romance,

BY CHARLES KELSEY GAINES,

Will Begin Thursday.

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.

A GOOD YEAR FOR FISH

Supply and Demand in Excess of Previous Seasons.

MORE THAN FORTY SPECIES FOR SALE

New-York Draws upon All Producing Sections of the Country—The Prices for Lent.

"During the present Lenten season we have had more than forty species of fish on the market," Eugene G. Blackford of Fulton Market said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "The salmon come all the way from Puget Sound, in boxes holding 200 pounds each. They are shipped in ice in refrigerator cars. We get red snapper, pompano, and Spanish mackerel from the South; smelts from Nova Scotia, and halibut from the Northwest. Most of these varieties are 'green,' or freshly caught fish. In fact, nearly all the different kinds now on the market are 'green.' They come from all parts of the country, packed in ice.

"The largest quantity of any particular fish sold during the present season were of frozen herring. This is, in a measure, attributable to the cheapness of those fish. Cod and haddock come next in cheapness. The most expensive fish now on the market are pompano, salmon, and striped bass. The Gulf of Mexico is the principal source of supply of pompano, while the waters of North Carolina seem to teem with striped bass. Shad are by far the most popular fish now offered for sale. There is a great demand for them.

"In cold weather shippers have no difficulty in transporting and keeping fish a week in perfectly fresh condition. Some of the fresh mackerel now offered for sale came from Nova Scotia, where it has been frozen since last Fall. We have large refrigerator vaults down stairs, where the temperature is always 15° below the freezing point, and where fish could be kept eight or nine months, and even longer, in good condition.

"The supply of salmon this year has been large. There is a corresponding demand for it. While our Winter supply comes from Puget Sound, the Kennebec River furnishes a good supply during the Summer months."

Mr. Blackford said he imported every week from England 200 pounds of English sole, which sell in the city markets at 35 cents a pound. The chief buyers of this fish are the first-class hotels.

The demand for all kinds of fish—fresh, salt, and smoked—since the Lenten season set in is slightly in advance of last year, while the supply is largely in excess of former seasons.

Large bass cost from 25 to 30 cents each; black bass, 18; large frozen bluefish, 15; bluefish, medium, green, 25; carp, 18; codfish, market, 10; codfish, live, 14; large eels, 18; flounders, 12; flukes, 15; large fresh mackerel, 35; haddock, 10; herring, 6; halibut, chicken, 25; kingfish, Long Island, 40; kingfish, Southern, 30; lobsters, large, live, 25; small, live, 18; pompano, 30; large red snapper, 15; Western salmon, 30; Spanish mackerel, natives, 25; sheepshead, Southern, 20; smelts, green, 15; smelts, large, 20; sea bass, small, 20; shad, Florida, roes, of five or six pounds each, $1; shad, North Carolina bucks, $1.

The brook-trout season this year opens April 16. There is, however, an exception made in favor of Long Island, where trout may be caught and sold on and after March 29.

Frozen salmon trout yesterday sold at 15 cents a pound; small weakfish, 15 to 18; whitebait, 25; large white perch, 25; whitefish, 18; bloated herring, 60 cents a dozen.

The demand for smoked and salt fish is much the same as it was last year. Salt mackerel, extra, bloater, are from $4 to $5.50 a kit; salt cod, 8 cents a pound; best boneless dry cod, in two-pound tablets, 10 cents; smoked haddock, 12½ cents, and salt salmon, 25 cents. Shrimp are $2 a gallon; scallops from $2 to $2.50; prawns, shells on, $1.75 a gallon; hard crabs, 45 cents a dozen, and green turtle, 23 cents a pound.

"A CURRENCY PRIMER" ISSUED.

The Reform Club Supplies a Popular Treatise on Finance.

The Reform Club Committee on Sound Currency has issued "A Currency Primer," by George H. Yeaman. As its title indicates, it is a thoroughly popular discussion of the currency question, directed especially to the wants of those who have not studied the subject, and so clearly expressed that no one will fail to understand its arguments.

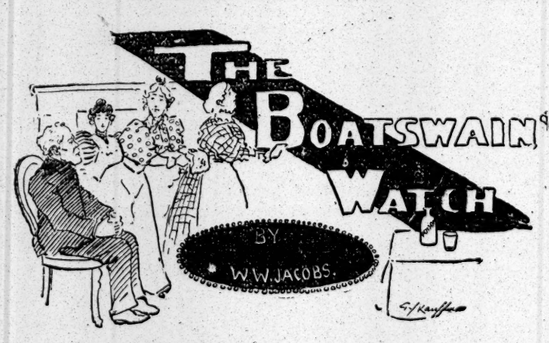
The author's general position is thus set forth upon the title page:

The whole matter of money, a measure of value, a means of exchange, a circulating medium, is one of necessity, convenience, adaptation to the end. It is a question of the fitness and effectiveness of the material substance of which the instrument is made. Manifestly that fitness, the convenience and effectiveness of the thing, must be determined by the judgment of those who use the instrument, those who do the business, the labor and exchange of the world. Law should attempt to follow that judgment and not attempt to form it, force it, or control it.

Copies can be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club office, 52 William Street.

Stopped the Bridge Trains.

A train at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge slipped its chain at the busiest time of the rush hours last evening and stopped all traffic for twenty minutes. Thousands of persons used the promenade in spite of a strong wind and a snow flurry.



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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Polson, returning from a cruise of eighteen months, finds that his daughter Chrissie, during his absence, has become engaged to "Jack" Metcalfe, a smart young lawyer, who had once worsted him in a lawsuit. The bans are about to be called for the third time. The Captain stops the bans, and decides to take Chrissie away for a year's cruise. While he is preparing for it, he learns that the lovers intend to elope. He keeps watch over Chrissie, but, tiring of this, orders his boatswain, Tucker, to guard her. Chrissie, her Aunt Jane, and Susan, the cook, set their wits at work to befool the boatswain.

PART II.

On the fourth day, time getting short, Chrissie went on a new tack with her keeper, and Susan, sorely against her will, had to follow suit. Chrissie smiled at him, Susan called him Mr. Tucker, and Miss Polson gave him a glass of her best wine. From the position of an outcast he jumped in one bound to that of confidential adviser. Miss Polson told him many items of family interest, and later on in the afternoon actually consulted him as to a bad cold which Chrissie had developed.

He prescribed half a pint of linseed oil hot, but Miss Polson favored chlorodyne. The conversation turned on the deadly qualities of that drug when taken in excess, of the fatal sleep into which it lulled its victims. So disastrous were the incidents cited that half an hour later, when, her aunt and Susan being out, Chrissie took a small bottle of chlorodyne from the mantelpiece, the boatswain implored her to try his nastier but safer remedy instead.

"Nonsense," said Chrissie. "I'm only going to take twenty drops. One—two—three—"

The drug suddenly poured out in a little stream.

"I should think that's about it," said Chrissie, holding the tumbler up to the light.

"It's about 500," said the horrified Tucker. "Don't take that, miss, whatever you do. Let me measure it for you."

The girl waved him away, and before he could interfere drank off the contents of the glass and resumed her seat. The boatswain watched her uneasily, and, taking up the phial, carefully read through the directions. After that he was not at all surprised to see the book fall from his charge's hand on the floor and her eyes close.

"I knowed it," said Tucker, in a profuse perspiration. "I knowed it. Them gals are all alike. Always knows what's best. Miss Polson! Miss Polson!"

He shook her roughly, but to no purpose, and then running to the door shouted eagerly for Susan. No reply forthcoming, he ran to the window, but there was nobody in sight, and he came back and stood in front of the girl, wringing his huge hands helplessly. It was a great question for a poor sailorman. If he went for a doctor he deserted his post; if he didn't go his charge might die. He made one more attempt to awaken her, and, seizing a flower glass, splashed her freely with cold water. She did not even wince.

"It's no use fooling with it," murmured Tucker. "I must get the doctor; that's all."

He quitted the room, and, dashing hastily down stairs, had already opened the hall door, when a thought struck him and he came back again. Chrissie was still asleep in the chair, and with a smile at the clever way in which he had solved a difficulty, he stooped down, and raising her in his strong arms, bore her from the room and down stairs. Then a hitch occurred. The triumphant progress was marred by the behavior of the hall door, which, despite his efforts, refused to be opened; and, incumbered by his fair burden, he could not for some time ascertain the reason. Then, full of shame that so much deceit could exist in so fair and frail a habitation, he discovered that Miss Polson's foot was pressed firmly against it. Her eyes were still closed and her head was heavy, but the fact remained that one foot was acting in a manner that was full of intelligence and guile, and when he took it away from the door the other one took its place. By a sudden manoeuvre, the wily Tucker turned his back on the door and opened it, and at the same moment a hand came to life again and dealt him a stinging slap on the face.

One Foot Was Acting in a Manner That Was Full of Intelligence.

"Idiot," said the indignant Chrissie, slipping from his arms and confronting him. "How dare you take such a liberty?"

The astonished boatswain felt his face and regarded her open-mouthed.

"Don't you ever dare to speak to me again," said the offended maiden, drawing herself up with irreproachable dignity. "I am disgusted with your conduct. Most unbearable."

"I was carrying you off to the doctor," said the boatswain. "How was I to know you were only shamming?"

"Shamming?" said Chrissie, in tones of incredulous horror. "I was asleep. I often go to sleep in the afternoon."

The boatswain made no reply except to grin with great intelligence as he followed his charge up stairs again. He grinned at intervals until the return of Susan and Miss Polson, who, trying to look unconcerned, came in later on, both apparently suffering from temper, Susan especially. Amid the sympathetic interruptions of these listeners Chrissie recounted her experience, while the boatswain, despite his better sense, felt like the greatest scoundrel unhung, a feeling which was fostered by the remarks of Susan and the chilling regards of Miss Polson.

"I shall inform the Captain," said Miss Polson, bridling. "It's my duty."

"Oh, I shall tell him," said Chrissie. "I shall tell him the moment he comes in at the door."

"So shall I," said Susan. "The idea of taking such liberties."

Having fired their broadside, the two watched the enemy narrowly and anxiously.

"If I've done anything wrong, ladies," said the unhappy boatswain, "I am sorry for it. I can't say anything fairer than that, and I'll tell the Cap'n myself exactly how I came to do it, when he comes in."

"Pah—tell-tale," said Susan.

"Of course, if you are here to fetch and carry," said Miss Polson, with withering emphasis.

"The idea of a grown man telling tales!" said Chrissie, scornfully. "Baby!"

"Why, just now, you were all going to tell him yourselves," said the bewildered boatswain.

The two elder women rose and regarded him with looks of pitying disdain. Miss Polson's glance said "Fool!" plainly. Susan, a simple child of nature, given to expressing her mind freely, said "Blockhead!" with conviction.

"I see 'ow it is," said the boatswain, after ruminating deeply. "Well, I won't split, ladies. I can see now you was all in it, and it was a little job to get me out of the house."

"What a head he's got!" said the irritated Susan. "Isn't it wonderful how he thinks of it all? Nobody would think he was so clever to look at him."

"Still water runs deep," said the boatswain, who was beginning to have a high opinion of himself.

"And pride goes before a fall," said Chrissie; "remember that, Mr. Tucker."

Mr. Tucker grinned, but remembering the fable of the pitcher and the well, pressed his superior officer that evening to relieve him from his duties. He stated that the strain was slowly undermining a constitution which was not so strong as appearances would warrant, and that his knowledge of female human nature was lamentably deficient on many important points.

"You're doing very well," said the Captain, who had no intention of attending any more Dorcases. "Very well indeed. I am proud of you."

"It ain't a man's work," objected the boatswain. "Besides, if anything happens, you'll blame me for it."

"Nothing can happen," declared the Captain, confidently. "We shall make a start in about four days now. You're the only man I can trust with such a delicate job, Tucker, and I shan't forget you."

"Very good," said the other dejectedly, "I obey orders, then."

The next day passed quietly, the members of the household making a great fuss of Tucker, and thereby filling him with forebodings of the worst possible nature. On the day after, when the Captain, having business at a neighboring town, left him in sole charge, his uneasiness could not be concealed.

"I am going for a walk," said Chrissie, as he sat by himself, working out dangerous moves and the best means of checking them. "Would you care to come with me, Tucker?"

"I wish you wouldn't put it that way, Miss," said the boatswain, reaching for his hat.

"I want exercise," said Chrissie. "I've been cooped up long enough."

She set off at a good pace up the high street, attended by her faithful follower, and, passing through the small suburbs, struck out into the country beyond. After four miles the boatswain, who was no walker, reminded her that they had got to go back.

"Plenty of time," said Chrissie. "We have got the day before us. Isn't it glorious? Do you see that milestone, Tucker? I'll race you for it. Come along."

She was off on the instant, with the boatswain, who suspected treachery, after her.

"You can run," she panted thoughtfully, as she came in second. "We'll have another one presently. You don't know how good it is for you, Tucker."

The boatswain grinned sourly and looked at her from the corner of his eye. The next three miles were like a horrible nightmare, his charge making a race in which the laboring boatswain, despite his want of practice, came in the winner for every milestone. The fourth race ended disastrously, Chrissie limping the last ten yards and seating herself, with a very woebegone face, on the milestone.

"You did very well, miss," said the boatswain, who thought he could afford to be generous. "You needn't be offended about it."

"It's my ankle," said Chrissie, with a little whimper. "Oh, I twisted it right round."

The boatswain stood regarding her in silent consternation.

"It's no use looking like that," said Chrissie, sharply. "You great clumsy thing. If you hadn't run so hard it wouldn't have happened. It's all your fault."

"If you don't mind leaning on me a bit," said Tucker, "we might get along."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

COLLECTING COINS.

THE COIN COLLECTOR. By W. Carew Hazlitt. (The Collector Series.) 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

The present age certainly inclines to echo the well-known stanza:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring,
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."

The series to which the present book belongs only exemplifies the spirit of the time, the love of accurate information drawn from authoritative sources. Amusements in order to amuse must be as scientific as whist, mediocrity is being crowded out, special knowledge is eagerly ushered in.

The Collector Series is written by experts who have in view "not the visitors to the great museums of Europe, but the amateur and collector of moderate means who is anxious to specialize in some one or two departments of his favorite studies, and to whom it is still open by care and judgment to bring together at a moderate expense small yet perfect collections which any museum would be glad to possess." The series will comprise volumes on coins, miniatures, prints, postage stamps, book plates, old Bibles, drawings, glass, old violins, &c., and promises to be very useful, indeed, if we may judge it by Mr. Hazlitt's volume on coins. There is, of course, a very large amount of numismatic literature, to which the collector who "drinks deep" may turn; but there is room and to spare for such a work as this one—a "book of reference where students and amateurs can, as a starting point, gain a general idea and estimate of the proportions and limits of their plan for forming a cabinet either on a comprehensive or on a restricted basis."

To meet the needs of such collectors the author passes in rapid review the Greek coinage, the Roman, the Continental, and the British "or money of the United Kingdom and the colonies in its successive stages of development." Added to these chapters is one on the coin market, in which are given representative prices of desirable coins, examples of the caprices of the market, and a variety of estimates by which the amateur may judge of the amount he will be obliged to spend in order to possess a collection of average excellence. This chapter closes with the statement:

Upon the whole it seems that to become a master of any of the four sorts of collections which we have sketched out one must be prepared to disburse from £2,500 to £4,000. But the expenditure would be gradual, even slow, so many of the pieces are not of frequent occurrence.

Mr. Hazlitt recommends the silver republican money of Rome to the collector who "does not desire heavy expenditure, and does not insist on completeness," this money being still plentiful and "with its beautiful and fascinating types, so diversified, so chaste, so eloquent, lying within reach of any one at the most moderate prices in pristine condition, if we except certain families which happen to be rare, and the gold, which is always costly." A hundred representative Scottish coins, in all metals, should, Mr. Hazlitt thinks, be obtainable for £150, and such a total of specimens would comprise every denomination; while he estimates that a Continental collection of something under six thousand coins may be expected to cost, according to preservation, anywhere from four hundred and fifty to two thousand pounds. While these figures may offer a warning to collectors of mature years they need not in the least discourage the boy and girl amateurs. In the first place, as Mr. Hazlitt shows, the value of any coin is liable to caprice as in the case of the Charles II. shilling of 1673, which sold at an auction for eleven pounds, while its exact duplicate was sold over the counter on the same day for fourteen shillings.

In the next place, putting aside for the moment the commercial value of a collection of coins, its educational value to an intelligent student is great, and the information gained by means of it is apt to be impressed with a clearer stamp upon the mind than information gained through books alone. The young coin collector who studies his hobby will not forget the transition from the Papal coinage of Rome to the Senatorial Mint with its Roma Caput Mundi, and the change back again to the Papal coinage of Avignon, nor will he lose track of the order of events during the notable reign of the first Napoleon commemorated by the medals of that reign; he will be able readily to trace the progress of Switzerland from the Frankish Kings to the present republic, and he will know the heads of Augustus, Nero, Julius Caesar, &c., better than any student in the antique classes of the art school knows them.

Whether the collector is old or young, the fad of collecting is only ridiculous when it is unintelligently pursued, and the best possible guide to its intelligent pursuit is to be found in such popularizing books as the one under our notice. For the benefit of those who wish to plunge still more deeply into the study of European coins, Mr. Hazlitt provides a very comprehensive bibliographical list. The book also contains a necessary chapter on terminology, in which the definitions seem occasionally rather hasty; "billon" and "potin" are made synonymous, for example, billon being, properly speaking, gold or silver alloyed with copper in large proportions, and potin being a mixture of copper, zinc, lead, and tin.

The plates which illustrate the text easily double its value, representing coins from various countries all the way from the fifth century before Christ down to the present century. The bookmaking is delightful, firm paper, clear type, wide margins, deckle edges, and the admirable cover making the volume a pleasure to the hand and to the eye.

AN EARLY DUTCH ARTIST.

GERARD DAVID. Painter and Illuminator. By W. H. James Weale, Keeper of the National Art Library, London. Illustrated. Large 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

Mr. Weale has written a not too interesting account of a very interesting painter. His monograph resolves itself down mostly to a simple description of the works of a Netherlandish artist, of whom it is true that little is known. The man was born at Oudewater, a town in the province of South Holland, early in the second half of the fifteenth century. He came to Bruges somewhere about 1484, and was admitted as master painter into the Guild of Saints Luke and Eligius, paying the usual entrance fee of $30. His master is not known, though he probably learned his art in Harlem.

There are four full-page half-tone plates and many others smaller, showing delightfully naïve, simple subjects, mostly of a religious nature, carried to great detail. Altar pieces, church decoration, but principally the former, he did in large numbers. The Imperial Picture Gallery of Vienna possessed a triptych of unknown date, the principal panel of which represents St. Michael driving Satan and his rebel hosts down into the jaws of hell, while about on the sides are figures of saints. He was a miniaturist also, two well-authenticated specimens of his work in that order being in the museums of the Academy of Bruges.

For years the man's memory had died out in Bruges; his pictures were attributed to others, notwithstanding their own peculiarly distinctive character, and the author asserts that it was reserved for him to restore the name of this great artist to the proper place in the history of Low Country art. His first discoveries were made in 1860, and published in the catalogue of the museum of the Academy of Bruges in August, 1861. They have since then been considerably increased.

The National Gallery in London has at least two important works reproduced in this volume, "A Canon and His Patron Saints" being distinguished for exquisite drawing, and where, notwithstanding an incredible amount of detail, there is the feeling of bigness throughout the entire canvas. The heads are painted with wonderful knowledge, fine construction, and are Holbein-like in character realization. As a record of the man's work, with the score or more of pictures and descriptions of them in detail, the work is a valuable addition to the library of the amateur, and may be studied with profit by the craftsman.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

The Century Magazine for March contains no end of interesting matter, the high standard being maintained with scrupulous fidelity. Hopkinson Smith, whose drawings of Constantinople were so recently exhibited in this city, has woven about them a story of his personal experience in that fascinating town, and with the text there are published a dozen half-tones of his clever drawings, very like the place and quite delightful in every way. The Napoleon article continues, illustrated by many artists, each giving his own rendition of the great man and the people of his times, making, it must be confessed, a somewhat confusing series of likenesses and personal conceptions of historic personages. Mary Hallock Foote is in evidence again with drawings of Western scenes, and the frontispiece is an engraving after a portrait of John Randolph by Gilbert Stuart, engraved by R. G. Tietze. Three pictures by Vibert are reproduced; these are "The Shism," "The Reprimand," and "The Roll Call After the Pillage." Other illustrations are by Henry B. Snell, Charles S. Reinhart, and Harry Fenn.

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The Cosmopolitan for March has two color reproductions that are improvements on previous lithographic work. The frontispiece, by Albert C. Steiner, is the more satisfactory of the two, and has qualities of a water color most attractive. The "Vision of St. John" upon the cover, by Eric Pape, is suggestive of the business end of a skyrocket more than anything else. For a story by Harriet Prescott Spofford called "The Godmothers" there are many delightful illustrations by Van Shaick, Reinhart, Toaspern, Pape, and Granville-Smith of beautiful women, portraits stepping out of their frames. The idea is novel and well carried out. Many half tones accompany a paper on Gen. Grant by Adam Badeau. These are of war-time photographs, queer as to dress, and where soldiers and officers look as unlike the ideal military man as is possible. There are dainty portraits of the divine Sarah in her various characters and in street costume, wherein she is as fascinating as ever, and by the late Lord Leighton there is his last work, a head and bust of a young Englishwoman, called "Phoebe."

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Notable improvement in the color work in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly may be remarked in the March number. The frontispiece is by Fred J. Boston, and represents a young woman and child being caught by a strong breeze while crossing a field. The artist's manner of work and his way of putting on his color are well indicated and make an admirable result. The story of the Lee family is continued under the title of "Light Horse Harry," with which there are illustrations after Gilbert Stuart and others. Photographs in and about Milan are of interest, illustrating a "Winter in Lombardy," while views in Ayrshire recall many souvenirs of Robert Burns. There are also photographs of prominent society people at golf, the sporting fad of the hour.

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St. Nicholas publishes as a frontispiece to its March number a reproduction of the painting by F. Roybet, entitled "The Saraband." Somehow the figures in this composition seem all askew as to size, no one person having apparently any possible connection with the other. The man playing the curious guitar, large beyond all possibility of handling, is himself out of all relation to the woman, beside whom he looks a veritable giant, and the woman is enormous compared with the children of abnormally small proportions. These last in costume and pose are like studies by Velasquez, while the figure in the background suggests a Dutch picture. The illustrations by Birch for the "Rhyme of the Two Little Browns" are charmingly done and dainty in conception, the headpiece being particularly attractive. Lungren contributes a strong illustration to a story by Charles F. Lummis; G. Varian has thoughtful compositions that are appropriate for "The Swordmaker's Son," and for an interesting paper on the lowest of our quadrupeds there are capital drawings of weird and curious animals by J. Carter Beard and L. Palmer.

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The Ladies' Home Journal for March falls into line with a colored cover of attractive design, the author of which has modestly concealed his name, or leastways hidden his signature so that it cannot be found. Howard Pyle has a weird drawing, illustrative of the story by the late Eugene Field of the Werewolf, that is mystic and suggestive while thoroughly original. Mr. Clinedinst enters well into the spirit of Colonial times in his pictures that accompany Gen. Greely's story of "The Personal side of Washington," while Alice Barber Stephens does more than justice to the somewhat scrappy sketch by Mary E. Wilkins. Charles Dana Gibson continues his illustrations of Julia Magruder's "Violet," and develops a tendency to get his men and women rather short of stature. There is a full page of drawings by Kate Greenaway, of whom the public, on this side of the water at least, has recently lost sight. The gradual development of the ample and popular ambrosial locks of the great Paderewski is in evidence in a series of four photographs, from the age of seven to the present time, and there are a few autographic bars of music that he has written to accompany the story.

Mr. Bok, the editor of the journal, puts himself thoroughly in sympathy with the connubial happiness of Mary Anderson de Navarro in her English home, telling the story of her domestic felicity in the quiet retirement of the Devonshire hills. Mr. Bok says of Mary Anderson: "Of the actress nothing remains. * * * She recalls her successes, * * * but that part of her life is past and nearly lost sight of. * * * So thoroughly blotted out are the details of the most important epochs in her stage career that when she was asked, only recently, the date of her last appearance, she replied that it was at the time of the inauguration of President Hayes, twelve years wide of the actual occurrence." Considering that Mr. Bok, or his people, have probably only recently drawn Mrs. Navarro a somewhat substantial check for the writing of her recollections of her stage career, which seemed to flow rather readily from her pen, the statement about her forgetfulness is somewhat confusing.

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Figaro Illustré for February is unusually attractive in its color work. On the cover is a full-page drawing of "Domino Rose," by Henry Tenre. An up-to-date young woman is caught by a Parisian in evening dress outside of a ballroom—in the corridor, so to speak—and the episode threatens to become interesting shortly. A dainty interior by Rene Gerin shows two young women under a lamplight effect, well expressed, while to artists, a paper on Leonardo da Vinci will prove of much utility and interest. Excellent drawings and reproductions go with this, particularly one in color after the "Mona Lisa," which is really worth a frame. The Russian campaign is profusely illustrated, and, what is rare, the drawings give a truthful view of the horrors of that awful failure, with the suffering, the inconvenience, and the unpoetic side of warfare, little dwelt upon in the pictorial accounts of the affair.

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If any man not a gibbering maniac desires to journey to the Barren Lands, let him read Casper Whitney's account of such a trip in the March number of Harper's Magazine, full, by the way, from cover to cover with good things. Then, if the desire is still on, he should at once consult a specialist on brain diseases, for that man must be in need of care. If Mr. Whitney's scheme to go there was a wild one, his account, nevertheless, is of absorbing interest, and Mr. Remington's illustrations are very comprehensive. Mr. Wilson's article on "Col. Washington" is delightfully pictured by Howard Pyle, who is quite at home with such subjects, and draws the early Colonial people with sure knowledge and an intimacy altogether remarkable. Mr. Smedley gives a very English touch to his illustrations of William Black's novel of "Brisels," his people being straight from the streets of the British metropolis. Caton Woodville is a little queer at times in his construction of the figures in Poultney Bigelow's "German Struggle for Liberty," notably in a drawing of Napoleon on horseback, on

Page 605.

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In the February number of The Book Buyer there is an interesting account of William Martin Johnson, now the art director of the prosperous Ladies' Home Journal. Time was, however, when Mr. Johnson confined himself to the making of illustrations, in which, it may be added, he was unusually successful, as is attested by work he did for the Harpers and other publishers, notably in Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur" and Kingsley's "Hypatia." But presently the discriminating Bok fixed his eye upon this artist, so Mr. Johnson changed his sky, if not his heart, and hied him to the more peaceful and retiring shades of Philadelphia, where The Ladies' Home Journal soon began to feel his artistic influence. Now, instead of drawing pictures, Mr. Johnson draws about him the best talent of the men and women of this and other countries, and has materially raised the average of Mr. Bok's publication. The recent exhibition of the originals of the illustrations in that paper, held in the Hotel Waldorf, gave evidence of Mr. Johnson's originality, for certainly the show was a novelty of the most artistic kind. Inasmuch as Mr. Johnson is on the right side of thirty, he may congratulate himself on his unusual success.

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If any art news of the month has escaped The Art Interchange for March, it is not perceptible, so complete is the list of the happenings recorded. The water-color show is described, with many illustrations from the catalogue; the prize winners at Philadelphia are represented by charming half-tones; there is a fine portrait of Lord Leighton, and there are reproductions after Albrecht Durer and Botticelli in connection with "Plain Talks on Art." Special articles treat of hints on painting in water color, on wood carving, and on designing and home decoration. There is an exceedingly sensible letter on the advantages of the American art student working in his own country, in view of the admirable schools we now have and the unusual opportunities now offered. It is advice that the young person about to enter upon a course of art study might well consider. The Observer writes pleasantly and sympathetically about the late Lord Leighton, giving some personal recollections of that delightful artist and genial man; there are pleasant book reviews and an account of two marine painters, the late M. F. H. de Haas and J. G. Tyler, with illustrations of their work. The color supplements include a Venetian sketch and the inevitable flower picture, this time some pansies.

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A canal view in Holland by J. J. Redmond, with some roses and lilacs by Raoul de Longpre, make up the color supplements to the March number of The Art Amateur. As to the supplementary designs, they are legion, comprising wood carving, china decoration, embroidery, and beer glass ornamentation. There are copious notes about the Architectural League, with drawings of hammered iron, stained glass, and carved piano, and an article on "Some Modern Sculpture at the Art Institute in Chicago," with illustrations. Other illustrations include a head by the able Spaniard, Vierge, and soldiers by the German, Menzel, with, of course, many bookplates. The "Bicycle in Art" is illustrated by a reproduction after a picture by E. L. Henry, in the late water-color show. It is not an inspiring work of art, nor one adding to Mr. Henry's reputation. It is noted that Du Maurier, in the elaborate preparations for the drawings for Trilby, made no less than three designs for each picture.

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The Art Student for January contains no little information of much value to the youthful seeker after truth of an artistic nature. There are many illustrations carefully selected, and of much use as showing methods of procedure and the way to attack subjects, profitable for serious attention and highly instructive. There is a paper on French posters, with many curious illustrations, with a lecture delivered by Kenyon Cox before the Art Students' League, that is interesting.

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L'Illustration, the well-known French weekly journal, has always much of interest and keeps up with the times. This publication clings to the line engraving with more tenacity than most of its contemporaries in this country, though it does occasionally drop into the half-tone process. There is a capital portrait of Ambroise Thomas in a recent number, and a most interesting account of some late discoveries in Pompeii, with many illustrations taken from photographs direct from nature, and of frescoes, showing various curious scenes of life in the ancient days with mythological subjects.

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Sun and Shade for January makes its appearance a little late, but gives, nevertheless, a considerable number of half-tone photographs and two attractive color designs. The more important of these is a picture after Pindroit, called "The First Tooth," while the second is after one of the Bavarian peasant subjects, "Little Barbers." Other pictures are after Theodore Rousseau, a water color by Louis Hinton, the study of a lion, the upper falls of the Plattekill, the Nile and Colonnade—Temple of Isis—Philae, and a fan, from the original at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There is no letterpress this month, as there was last.

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Unquestionably one of the most satisfactory publications of its kind, The Magazine of Art for March, again demonstrates its high character and management. There are illustrations of work in the collection of Mr. Humphrey Robert's pictures, each one of which is a veritable gem. These include paintings by Daubigny, Diaz, Corot, Fortuny, Troyon, Breton, and Maris. The reproductions are admirably done and make a most attractive group. John Clayton Adams, whose work occasionally finds its way to this country, is the subject of a paper, with half a dozen of his pictures. They show his knowledge of landscape construction and his excellent preliminary training. There are two reproductions after Velasquez, with one after Murillo, from the collection of Spanish pictures at the new gallery in London, now attracting much attention in the English capital. The Chronicle of the Arts has no less than ten illustrations, with the latest news of interest, both to painter and layman.

LITERARY NOTES.

—It is announced that Mr. John La Farge will be the subject of the next Portfolio Monograph, the author being Miss Cecelia Waern. The volume will be fully illustrated from the artist's designs for church and house decorations, and from his water-color drawings, made in Samoa and elsewhere.

—A romance, with the curious and inspiring title, "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler: Being a Record of the Growth of an English Gentleman During the Years 1685-1687, Under Strange and Difficult Circumstances, Written Some While Afterward in His Own Hand, and Now Edited by A. F. W. Mason," will be published this season by Macmillan & Co.

—The newest announcements from the Messrs. Putnam are these: "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages; a Study of the Conditions of the Production and Distribution of Literature from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Close of the Seventeenth Century," by George Haven Putnam; "The Question of Copyright," compiled by George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League. Second edition, revised, with additions, and with the record of legislation brought down to January, 1896; "The Rule of the Turk." A new and enlarged edition of "The Armenian Crisis," by Frederick D. Greene; "The Broken Ring," by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins; "The Tower of the Old Schloss," by Jean Porter Rudd; "At Wellesley. Legenda for '96." Stories and Studies by the Senior Class of Wellesley College; a popular edition of the "Age of Reason," by Thomas Paine; the fourth and concluding volume of "The Writings of Thomas Paine," edited by Moncure D. Conway; "The History of Oratory and Orators," by Henry Hardwicke.

—The Eversley edition of the "Works of William and Dorothy Wordsworth" will comprise sixteen volumes, the poems taking eight, the prose six, and the life two volumes.

—Marie Corelli, whose "Cameos" has just come from the press of the Messrs. Lippincott, has announced in London a new work, entitled "The Mighty Storm," the first edition of which will comprise 20,000 copies.

—In consequence of Mr. Crockett's illness the publication in England of his "Cleg Kelly" has been postponed from March 6 to March 18. The Messrs. Appleton will bring out the work in this country, with several illustrations.

—Mr. Lecky has in press his new work entitled "Democracy and Liberty." Among the topics which the volume contains are these: "English Representative Government in the Eighteenth Century," "French Democracy," "American Democracy," "The Irish Land Question," "Attacks on Property," "Increase of Taxation in Europe," "Aristocracies and Upper Chambers," "Nationalities," "Democracies and Religious Liberty," "Socialism," "Labor Questions," and "Woman Questions." The Messrs. Longmans will have the book ready in a short time.

—The experiences of a special correspondent are recorded in the volume entitled "Madagascar in War Time," which is announced by the Messrs. Longmans for early publication.

—A volume comprising letters written by the Hon. Maria Holroyd, a daughter of Gibbons's friend, Lord Sheffield, is announced in London. It contains accounts of the trial of Warren Hastings, the Apotheosis of Voltaire, and incidents of the French Revolution, described by an eyewitness. The title will be "Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd, 1776 to 1796."

—At a recent London sale the following interesting books brought the prices named: Manuscript volume in the autograph of David Garrick, containing translations of Caesar, &c., £33 10s.; Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" in the original numbers, 1837, £13 5s.; Combe's English "Dance of Death and Dance of Life," 1814-17, £14 15s.; Gould's "The Trochilidae," 1861-87, £42; "Birds of Asia," £70; "Birds of Great Britain," £42; Breidenbach's "Peregrination de la Tierra Sancta," Caragoca, P. Hurus, 1498, £26 10s.; Cruikshank's "The Humorist," four volumes, in the original pictorial boards, 1822-19-20, £35; Comic Almanacks, nineteen volumes, in the original covers, 1835-53, £20 10s.; Officium B. Mariae V., illuminated manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, £25 10s.; Thackeray's "Second Funeral of Napoleon," 1841, £19; "The Snob and the Gownsman," 1829-30, in the original boards, £125; Burns's Poems, Kilmarnock, 1786, £121; Goldsmith's Life by Prior, two volumes, 1837, with numerous extra illustrations, from the Daniell Library, £50; Dr. Johnson's "The Idler," large paper and uncut, 1761, £14 15s.; Goldsmith's "The Traveller," first edition, 1764, £96; Signature on a Papal Bull of Nicholas Breakspear, Pope Adrian IV., £55; the original vellum document of the settlement previous to the marriage of Lord Byron with Miss Milbanke, £21; Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, 1874, inlaid folio and extended to thirteen volumes, illustrated with views, portraits, autograph letters, drawings, &c., £252; Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering," first edition, in the original boards, 1815, £12 5s.; Shirley's Poems, 1646, £10 10s.; R. L. Stevenson—a nearly complete set of his works, all first editions, £67.

—If one judge Russia by Tolstoi, Tourguenieff, and Dostoievski, its place in literature is in the first rank; but if one follow in the application of Hennequin's method of literary criticism Roubakine, who has made a study of the readers of Russia, its literary station is inferior indeed. There are more illiterate persons in Russia than in any other country—125,000,000 souls and not 20,000,000 able to read; 9 journals and periodical publications for 1,000,000 persons, whereas in Servia there are 26, in Greece 36, in Spain 68, in Norway 89, in Belgium 153, in Switzerland 230 for 1,000,000 persons; 1,271 libraries, whereas in New-Zealand there are 361 for 600,000 persons—a hundred times more libraries than in Russia. At Ouraisk the tchinovniks burned the library which was under their charge in order to heat their rooms. Yet Russia is progressing.

—George Sand asked Pierre Leroux to find a publisher for her and make terms with him. Leroux sent for Delavigne, and said: "I have a new work by George Sand in four volumes; what will you give for them?" Delavigne replied: "Four hundred dollars." Leroux lifted his hands to heaven and exclaimed: "It is a great deal too much. A novel, a work of imagination, is not worth that!" Pierre Leroux was sincere. He invented, Claretie says, the words "socialism" and "solidarity"; he knew everything, but he did not know how to make money. He provoked the paradox, "The less money you have the less money you like."

—René Doumic says that the gravest peril that threatens literature is the disappearance of a literary public. Authors have to write for a crowd which regards beauty of form, purity of style, and distinction of ideas as of secondary importance.

—Jacques Le Lorrain, author of three volumes of verses—"Kain," "Evohé," and "Fleurs Pâles," highly praised by Théodore de Banville and Jean Richepin; of two novels—"Nu," which Francisque Sarcey reviewed in twelve columns as the work of a novelist with a brilliant future, and "Rousset," a study of provincial manners, and of a comedy, "Tel," which Alexandre Dumas recommended to the manager of the Vaudeville Théâtre, and which was produced at one of its matinées, has opened a cobbler's shop in the Latin quarter. He says that he has to do something which will provide him with money. He says that he selects the trade of a cobbler from sheer necessity, because his father was a shoemaker at Bergerac, and not because he wishes to imitate Tolstoi or be advertised.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

POEMS BY JOHN KEATS. Edited by G. Thorn Drury. With an Introduction by Robert Bridges. Two Volumes. 18mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

NAPOLEON III. (My Recollections.) By Sir William Fraser, Baronet. Second Edition. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

BY THRASNA RIVER: The Story of a Townland. Given by one John Farmer, and Edited by His Friend, Shan F. Bullock. Illustrated by St. Clair Simmons. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden. $1.50.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD, AND HOW THE FIFTY-EIGHT GRANDSONS OF NOE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS FOUNDED THE NATIONS AFTER THE FLOOD, &c. By James L. Meagher. 12mo. New-York: Christian Press Association Publishing Company.

CAMEOS. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

WITH AN AMBULANCE DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR—1870-71. By Charles E. Ryan. 8vo. With Portrait and Maps. New-York; Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE ATHEISTS' MASS AND OTHER STORIES. By H. de Balzac. Translated by Clara Bell. With a Preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

ROME AND POMPEII ARCHAEOLOGICAL RAMBLES. By Garton Boissier. Translated by D. Havelock Fisher. With Maps and Plans. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

ETIDORHPA; or, THE END OF EARTH. Communicated in manuscript to Llewellyn Drury, who promised to print the same, but finally evaded the responsibility, which was assumed by John Uri Lloyd. Illustrated by J. Augustus Knapp. Second edition. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.

THE TRAGEDY OF HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK. By William Shakespeare. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

OLD STORIES OF THE EAST. By James Baldwin. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 45 cents.

THE LIFE OF NELSON. By Robert Southey. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR THE USE OF HIGH SCHOOL, ACADEMY AND COLLEGE CLASSES. By W. M. Baskerville and J. W. Sewell. New-York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

A DICTIONARY OF THE TARGUMIM, THE TALMUD BABLI, AND YERUSHALMI, AND THE MIDRASHIC LITERATURE. Compiled by M. Jastrow, Ph. D. Part VIII. 4to. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HOHER ALS DE KIRCHE VON WILHELMINE VON HILLERN. Edited for school use. By F. A. Dauer. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

SPENCERIAN PENMANSHIP. Vertical edition. Shorter course. Numbers One to Seven. New-York: American Book Company.

THE SCHOLAR IN POLITICS. By Richard Olney. THE SPOILS SYSTEM. By Carl Schurz. INDEPENDENCE DAY. By Edward E. Hale. 16mo. 3 vols. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE. Two Series of Lectures. By Sir Seeley. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Edward Gibbon. Edited, in seven volumes, with introduction, notes, &c., by J. B. Bury. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

MISS STUART'S LEGACY. By Mrs. F. A. Steel. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

THE WRONG MAN. A Novel. By Dorothea Gerard. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

L'ARRABBIATA. Von Paul Heyse. With introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by May A. Frost. 12mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Brander Matthews. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

AMIEL'S JOURNAL. The Journal Intime of Henri Frederic Amiel. Translated, with an introduction and notes by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Vol. 1. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. Illustrated. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A CHORD FROM A VIOLIN. By Winifred Agnes Haldane. 18mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

LAVENGRO, THE SCHOLAR, THE GYPSY, THE PRIEST. By George Borrow. Illustrated. With an introduction by Augustine Birrell. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

EVOLUTION AND DOGMA. By the Rev. J. A. Zahm. 12mo. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co.

HANDBOOK OF ARCTIC DISCOVERIES. By A. W. Greely. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE LIGHT THAT LIES. By Cockburn Harvey. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

IN THE DAYS OF ADVERSITY. A Romance. By John B. Burton. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA. Adapted for Use in High Schools, Academies, and Colleges. By Lyman Hall. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

STRIKES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By J. Shield Nicholson. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

BROWNING AND THE CHRISTIAN FAITH. By Edward Berdoe. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

MILITARY LAW AND PRECEDENTS. by William Winthrop. Second edition, revised and enlarged, in 2 vols. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

CHARLES STERN NOT AT HIS OFFICE.

His Bank Account Not Large Enough to Cover Checks He Drew.

Charles Stern, calling himself a banker and broker, has been missing from his office, at 66 Canal Street, since last Thursday. The banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne attached his account yesterday in the State Bank, in Canal Street. He had left $17 there, which is $1,000 less than Stern owed that firm for Austrian florins bought a week ago. He gave a check for the full amount, but it was returned unpaid, as was also a check given for $500 on Canadian money which he bought of William Clarke & Sons, 154 Nassau Street.

His business was to deal in foreign money, and to sell American money to immigrants. He had worked up a custom sufficient to support him, and had established some credit at banking houses. He started in this business when he came to this country as a lad, five or six years ago. When he became of age, about two years ago, he received a legacy of about $4,500 from his father's estate. That money enabled him to extend his operations. He developed trade among the foreign population on the east side. Those people trusted him with money. It was reported yesterday that when he went away he had at least $10,000, including his rightful possessions.

He had an account with C. B. Richards & Co., at 61 Broadway. It was reduced to 40 cents at the time of his departure. Stern adopted his name for business purposes. His family is said to be named Allmann. It is supposed that he has gone to Europe.

$40,000 Fire in William Street.

The upper part of the five-story building at 160 William Street was damaged by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Richard Herman & Co., printers and lithographers, who occupy the three upper floors, sustained $25,000 damage, and the National Sponge and Chamois Company, which rent the store on the ground floor, had their stock damaged to the amount of $7,000 by water. The building, which is under the control of Horace Ely, a lawyer, was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Threw Stones at a Train.

A north-bound train on the Suburban Elevated Road was stoned by a crowd of boys as it was drawing into the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Station yesterday afternoon.

A detective arrested Robert Carson, ten years old, of 147 Alexander Avenue, and Julius Schraeder, fourteen years old, of 149 Alexander Avenue. The prisoners were committed to the care of the Gerry society. Both have a bad reputation.

MARDI-GRAS BALL IN LENT.

The Annual Festival Which the French of New-York Make Gay with Dance, Song, and Laughter.

Those whom a pleasantly formal invitation, printed in script of civility, admitted to the Madison Square ballroom last night saw the twentieth annual festival of the Mardi-Gras Association, brighter than its nineteen preceding festivals, scintillate in a pell-mell of silks, satins, colors, metals, tinsel, powdered wigs, and flying scarfs. It was an ocean of gayety which the music of an orchestra with ten thousand little devils in its instruments agitated, while d'Aquin, tall, calm, a tranquil god in the furious folly, wielded his small, round ebony stick as Neptune wielded his trident.

In the middle of the tempest, in a quadrille, one could see Justin Peuquet wearing a helmet with feathers, in mockery of tragedy and sentimental melodrama, and a flower-dotted waistcoat in mockery of love madrigals; Debuchy in the guise of a civilized Indian, sketching gestures that had epic grandeur; Lallemand, impassible as Talleyrand receiving a scolding from Napoleon; Rigaut, the attractiveness of whose choregraphy lies principally in the things that he does not do, as the beauty of the poet laureate's verses lies in the absence of poetic ideas; and women whose graces made their cavaliers' success pale into insignificance as the light of the moon effaces that of a star.

One saw Punch, redder than the flame of a pine wood fire, and thinking doubtless, of a means to make the level of dramatic art fall and that of box office receipts rise; Pierrot, white, with violets instead of buttons at the front of his blouse; Columbine, with lips redder than the rose in her hair; Harlequin, Pantaloon, and all the other personages of the Comedia dell 'Arte. Punch was cruelly talkative. "I can't see that you are in need of anything," said Blanck to him. "You are as well known as white wolves; you are as famous as Nebuchadnezzar; you have gold braid at every seam, and you are superbly dressed in blue and scarlet. By dyeing with wine your monumental nose you have affirmed the traditions of Rabelaisian France, and by knocking against the wall the heads of your boys you have solved the problem of compulsory education."

But talks were lost in the turbulence of the dance. One saw sylphs dressed in green; Oberon, Titania, and her page, Ariel; Puck, Miranda, Celia, Rosalind, in the dress of a boy, and many beautiful ladies with golden hair in a whirl under the dazzling candelabra. Blanche was dressed in scarlet, Marguerite in blue, Léontine in orange and black, and they wore pearl necklaces and diadems which were strangely bright. When they took off their masks Blanche was pale and pensive under her black hair, Léontine was a Titian blonde with green eyes, and Marguerite was a blonde with black eyes like the goddess of Cyprus.

If this spectacle had not been so seductive the reporter might have observed how romantic Mazetti has become. He served enormous carps with flowers in their mouths, patties with silver and gilt towers, peacocks with their plumage, and to those who ordered it a famous gilt soup, for which toast is thrown into a sauce made of sugar, white wine, yellow of eggs, and rose water. The servants were pages in satin coats. The people at the tables talked aloud, because knowing the latest stories of the boulevards they had nothing to conceal. They related anecdotes in amusing sallies of wit; they sang, laughed, danced, or said still when they wished, and the young woman to whom you talked at dessert looked like a queen on a tall, square chariot, with gilt wheels as high as a man and painted in a great variety of colors, shaded by an Oriental umbrella.

You had not to be told that this was the French ball of New-York that the French colonists attend. It had irony, mockery, parodies, evidences of anxiety to escape from the platitudes of real life. It was inconscient and charming; it had gayety without affectation, and abundance without profusion. There were small shopkeepers in velvet, with three-cornered hats, breeches, and swords; Spaniards fabulously rich, and Turks of the Paris masked balls wearing gingham trousers, a waistcoat embellished by a sun in the back and a turban formed like a crescent which is put on and off like a cap. There were gowns of princesses and gowns of shepherdesses; and the enthusiasm was so intense, the poetry was so real that you hardly heard George Dubois, in evening dress and grave—in a crowd formed of Dr. de Plasse, Enfer, Arnault, Botassi, Maillard, Sorgue, Bernard, Jacquin, Buala, Peck, Bruwaert, Roussel, and other aristocrats of the colony—explaining to you that the Mardi-Gras Association was a charitable association which did good by stealth because there is no other way to do good.

SELMA COMING TO AMERICA.

The European Soprano Will Make Her Debut Here on March 26.

Manager F. F. Proctor has engaged Selma, a European soprano who has hitherto been heard only in grand opera, to come to this country and make her début on the vaudeville stage. She is a passenger on the St. Louis, which is due here next Saturday, and will make her first appearance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Monday evening, March 23. Her contract is a peculiar one for a vaudeville manager to make, as it requires her to sing only in the evenings and at one matinée weekly. For doing this her salary is played at $200 a performance.

Selma was the favorite pupil of Mme. Marchesi of Paris, and has sung with great success in the principal cities of France. She has a repertory of twenty operas, in French, German, and Italian, and has been particularly praised for her interpretation of Carmen. She is said to be very pretty, and to have an exceptional voice.

Selma is an intimate friend of Loie Fuller, who has urged the American visit, and it was through the latter's manager, E. A. Stevens, that the engagement was completed.

CUBAN FAMILY NOT YET RELEASED.

Delgado Told Various Stories When Questioned at Ellis Island.

The Cuban family which arrived by the Orizaba Monday and was detained at Ellis Island pending the production of a bondsman who would guarantee that the new-comers would not become public charges is still in the detention pen of the Landing Bureau.

The family consists of Gonz

SUPT. PIERCE'S REPORT

Condition of the Fire and Marine Insurance Companies.

MATERIALLY IMPROVED IN A YEAR

Action Taken by the Department to Put an End to the Fraudulent Lloyd Companies of the State.

ALBANY, March 10.—State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce will to-morrow transmit to the Legislature his report on the condition of the fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State for the year ending Dec. 31 last. The aggregate assets on that day were $183,875,200, classified as follows: New-York joint stock companies, $65,736,617; joint stock companies of other States, $115,475,458; New-York mutuals, $2,019,604; mutuals of other States, $643,519. Compared with 1894, these figures show an aggregate increase of $7,057,466.

The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, were: New-York joint stock companies, $31,989,414; other State joint stock companies, $53,104,368; New-York mutuals, $754,317; other State mutuals, $638,074; total, $86,186,175, an increase of $649,180. The total amount of scrip liabilities for 1895 is $60,000, and capital, $49,848,925.

The aggregate receipts for the year were $91,861,912. The net excess of receipts over disbursements was $8,073,249. The disbursements were $83,788,662, which was $3,107,-719 less than was reported for 1894.

The American capital of foreign companies is $14,584,291, an increase of $2,345,330. The total American assets of foreign companies were $59,588,792; liabilities, $38,219,-843; receipts, $43,458,887; disbursements, $37,927,140; surplus beyond deposit capital, $16,768,949.

It appears that 144 companies, possessed of $235,195,687 of net assets at the close of the year, were covering $17,940,697,037 of risks, an average of $1.31 of net assets for every $100 insured. During the year these companies, with the exception of the New-York mutuals, (eight,) for $170,141,527, in gross premiums, undertook to carry $17,052,884,-724 of risks, an average premium of $1 for every $100 insured. The disposition of the receipts, $133,008,279, was received in premiums; $75,702,587 was paid for losses; $45,-840,501 for expenses, and $6,204,435 for dividends. The average ratio of gross disbursements to gross receipts is 89.17; of losses paid to premiums received, 56.92; of expenses to premiums, 34.46; of expenses to gross receipts, 32; of dividends paid stockholders to capital stock, 11.47.

The amount of surplus held by all such companies doing business in this State was $46,495,267, as against $40,062,460 in 1894.

The fire premiums received by the joint fire companies and mutuals were $22,942,-277; fire losses paid, $11,160,704; fire losses incurred, $11,078,691. The estimated amount of expense for the transaction of this business is $7,647,425, which, if added to the incurred losses, makes a total of $18,726,117, owing, as compared with the premium receipts, an apparent net profit of $4,216,159.

At the close of the year 1895 the fire, fire marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in this State were possessed of $264,080,872 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad, or premium notes of mutual companies, an increase of $9,678,790 as compared with 1894. The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, on Dec. 31, 1895, were $129,901,478, an increase of $1,112,563 over the return of the preceding year. The receipts were $143,267,389, and the disbursements were $127,747,525, a decrease, as compared with 1894, of $573,-577 in receipts, and a decrease of $3,702,989 in disbursements. The whole number of companies reported in 1895 was 144, being three less than reported in 1894.

In his report Superintendent Pierce says:

I have outlined an amendment to that portion of the insurance law relating to the incorporation of mutual companies, which has been introduced in the Legislature, with a view of enabling the Superintendent of Insurance to exercise an authority, not now given him, to withhold a corporation certificate from this class of proposed corporations whenever it is manifest to him that reasonable doubt surrounds the honest intention of the incorporators to organize a mutual fire insurance company for the benefit primarily of its members, and not for the purpose of placing commissions in the pockets of agents and brokers, who seem to have been those directly interested in the formation of the four mutual fire insurance corporations, which organized since 1893, have during the past year been reported favorably to the Attorney General, as a result of examinations I have caused to be made in their affairs.

At the request of this department proceedings have recently been commenced by the Attorney General for the purpose of obtaining a judicial interpretation of that portion of the insurance law which exempts certain individual underwriters from its operation. Among the various classes of proceedings brought by him to obtain a review of this question by the court is one in the nature of an application for an injunction restraining certain individuals, composing an association under the generic title of "Lloyds," from exercising a privilege not intended to be conferred upon such persons by the laws of the State. He has succeeded in obtaining a temporary injunction, and an injunction pendente lite, restraining the defendants from the transaction of business and the issuing of policies until the fourther order of the court. Should the injunction be made permanent it will result in relieving any uncertainty that may now surround such associations of individual underwriters, whose claim to exemption from the operation of the insurance law is based upon the same condition of affairs as attend the organization of this association, to restrain which from undertaking the business of insurance the injunction is asked for.

Incidental to the proceedings referred to, it has been discovered that the profit derived from the sale of powers of attorney, given by certain individual underwriters in their behalf, and alleged to have been executed by them prior to Oct. 1, 1892, together with other evidence in the shape of policies of insurance, which it was claimed were issued previous to that date, has resulted in the manufacture of these so-called Lloyds organizations by methods which constitute penal offenses, and render those who have been disposing of this forged evidence liable to prosecution by the District Attorney of New-York, who has already succeeded in obtaining indictments against a number of individuals engaged in the manufacture of those forged papers within the City of New-York.

In conclusion, the Superintendent says: "As shown in the general summary of this report, the condition of the various fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in the State has materially improved during the year 1895. The assets of these companies increased over $9,000,-000 in 1895, as against an increase of $2,000,-000 in 1894 over 1893, while the increase in liabilities last year amounted to but little over $1,000,000. With only $700,000 less premiums received in 1895 than in 1894, losses diminished over $5,000,000."

HELD BY THE FARMERS IN RESERVE.

An Unprecedented Amount of Corn Still in the Producers' Hands.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Returns from the township, county, and State correspondents of the Agricultural Department indicate as the amount of corn yet held by farmers 49.8 per cent. on the total crop, or 1,072,000,000 bushels. The proportion and total farm reserves are both unprecedented. A year ago the stock so held was only 476,000,000 bushels. The amount to be sold outside the country is estimated at 21.9 per cent., last year's percentage having been 13.4. The merchantable proportion is 88.1 per cent., against 82.4 last year. Average value of merchantable corn, 25.6 cents, and of unmerchantable, 15.4 cents.

The wheat reserves in farmers' hands amount to 26.3 per cent. of the crop, or 123,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 4.9 per cent. is reported as coming over from 1894 or before. The proportion of wheat sold beyond county lines is 58.5 per cent.

The tobacco crop of 1895 is found, after a special investigation, to have been 491,312,-000 pounds, an average yield of 775 pounds per acre on 633,950 acres. The value of the crop is $35,574,000.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Activity has continued in the rice market for the last week, with an upward tendency for both foreign and domestic sorts. The failure of Dan Talmage's Sons, the largest dealers in the trade, disturbed the market until it became known that the firm's holdings would not be sacrificed, when there was a recovery of confidence, and the market since that time has exhibited strength.

Charleston telegraphs the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 47,585 barrels; sales, 41,225 barrels. New-Orleans telegraphs Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,131,850 sacks; last year, 713,139 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 227,935 barrels; last year, 160,087 barrels.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...6:18	Sun sets...6:02
Moon sets...5:04	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	Feb. 29
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 29
Glenochil	Gibraltar	Feb. 22
Kensington	Antwerp	Feb. 29
Leona	Galveston	Mar. 5
Madeirense	Para	Mar. 1
Martello	Hull	Feb. 25
Massapequa	Rotterdam	Feb. 25
Pedro	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Picqua	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Ravensheugh	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 7
Scotsman	Gibraltar	Feb. 17
Vasca	Gibraltar	Feb. 18

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

Allianca	Colon	Mar. 5
El Mar	New-Orleans	Mar. 7
Exeter City	Swansea	Feb. 17
Germanic	Liverpool	Mar. 4
Mohawk	London	Feb. 28
Peninsular	Lisbon	Feb. 28

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Aachen	Bremen	Feb. 29
Asiatic Prince	St. Lucia	Mar. 5
Fulda	Gibraltar	Mar. 4
Palatia	Hamburg	Mar. 1
Saale	Bremen	Mar. 3
St. Paul	Southampton	Mar. 7
Taormina	Havre	Feb. 27

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

Etruria	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 7
La Touraine	Havre	Mar. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
St. Louis	Mar. 11	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Mar. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Friesland	Mar. 11	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Mar. 11	Gonaives	24 State St.
Comal	Mar. 11	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Majestic	Mar. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Trinidad	Mar. 11	Wind. Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Comanche	Mar. 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Santiago	Mar. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Mar. 13	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Amsterdam	Mar. 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Mar. 14	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Mohawk	Mar. 14	London	4 Broadway.
Leona	Mar. 14	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Adirondack	Mar. 14	Kingston	24 State St.
Iroquois	Mar. 14	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	Mar. 14	Havana	113 Wall St.
Glascogne	Mar. 14	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Fontabelle	Mar. 14	Wind. Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Mar. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Lucania	Mar. 14	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Mar. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	Mar. 17	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Germanic	Mar. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saratoga	Mar. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Paul	Mar. 18	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Mar. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Mar. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Allianca	Mar. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	Mar. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	Mar. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Mar. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Mar. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Mar. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Trinidad	Mar. 21	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Mar. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Mar. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Mar. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Mar. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pomeranian	Mar. 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Mar. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Teutonic	Mar. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Mar. 25	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Mar. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Mar. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Maasdam	Mar. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Mar. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Campania	Mar. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Mar. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Mar. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Mar. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.

Arrived.

New-York, Tuesday, March 10.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro Feb. 12, Bahia 19, Pernambuco 18, and St. Lucia 28, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Kingston Feb. 22, Cartagena 25, Port Limon March 2, and Montego Bay 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Norwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:50 A. M.

SS New-York, Garvin, Azua Feb. 21, San Domingo 22, Macoris 28, Sanchez 29, Porto Plata and Monte Cristi March 1, and Turks Island 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Colorado, Conner, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Feb. 28, with mdse. and 1 passenger to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 P. M.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Feb. 24, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

Brig Westaway of Charlottetown, Westaway, Nuevitas 28 ds., with cedar and mahogany to order; vessel to MacIntosh, Terrio & Co.

Sailed.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Tampico, via Philadelphia; El Sol, New-Orleans; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Baltimore; Spree, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Southampton; Habana, (Span.,) Havana, &c.; Cevic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Finance, Colon; Nacoochee, Savannah; Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville; Llandaff City, (Br.,) Bristol.

Notice to Mariners.

MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL, LOWER AND UPPER GAS-LIGHTED BUOYS, ALABAMA.—Notice is hereby given that on Feb. 28, 1896, the Lower and Upper Gas-Lighted Buoys, the lights on which had become extinguished as reported, were replaced by newly charged buoys and the lights re-established thereto-fore. The situations of the buoys have not been changed. Each is moored in 22 feet of water, in line with the lighted beacons marking the east side of the lower reach of the dredged channel, the lower buoy being about two miles and the upper buoy about one mile south three-sixteenths west from Lower Channel Beacon. (L. H. B.—Notice to Mariners No. 82 of 1895, Nos. 8 and 14 of 1896, and Bulletins Nos. 48, Paragraph 18, 49, Paragraph 19, and 57, Paragraph 45.) This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 6.

EGMONT KEY LIGHT, FLORIDA.—Notice is hereby given that on or about March 21, 1896, the red sector in Egmont Key Light, on the north end of Egmont Key, south side of the North Channel entrance to Tampa Bay, will be discontinued, and there will be established two narrow red sectors, of which the southerly one will cover Tampa Bay Southwest Channel Bar Bell Buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes, and the northerly one will cover Tampa Bay North Channel Entrance Whistling Buoy, black and white perpendicular stripes to Egmont Key. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 126, No. 782, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Seventh Lighthouse District, 1895," Pages 42 and 43.

Spoken.

Ship Columbus, (Ger.,) Capt. Stover, from New-York Jan. 1 for Hongkong, was spoken Jan. 30 in lat. 1 south, long. 28 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 10.—SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Feb. 25 for Leith, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York March 8.

SS Bella, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Mareotis, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Shields for New-York to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Passow, from New-York Feb. 26, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Feb. 24, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, from New-York for London, arr. at Dover at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Bohle, from New-York arr. at Gibraltar at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Joel I. Hart and Samuel Josephie, composing the firm of Joel I. Hart & Co., which manufactures trousers at 14 Lafayette Place, made an assignment yesterday to Charles L. Cohn of 271 Broadway, giving preferences to Pauline Josephie for $2,500 and to Hannah Hart for $5,300. The business was established thirty years ago by Mr. Hart's father, who died about two years ago. The assignee said that the firm had sent manufactured goods to houses in various cities, to be sold for the firm. Some money had been advanced on the goods, but the firm was unable to get any more money or the goods back. The firm has $9,000 tied up in this way. The liabilities are about $25,000, and the assets are about the same. A meeting of the creditors will be held in a few days, when a statement will be presented of the exact condition of the firm's affairs.

—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday for $3,533 against the New-York Thermostatic Fire Alarm Company of 415 Broadway in favor of Edward S. Pringle for the amount due on interest coupons on $27,500 of the company's bonds. The Sheriff received an execution against the company recently for $2,276 in favor of the American District Telegraph Company, but a stay was granted in the case.

—Miller & Kirby, extensive maltsters of Weedsport, N. Y., have made a general assignment. Preferences aggregating $40,000 are named as follows: The Robert Gore Bank, Syracuse, $7,800; Thomas Ryan, Syracuse, $5,000; Cayuga County National Bank, Auburn, $8,000; Burritt & Son, bankers, Weedsport, $12,000; S. W. Treat & Co., bankers, Weedsport, $7,000.

—Arthur Coleman has confessed judgment for $696 in favor of John Coleman for balance due on a note made by the former in New-York on Dec. 5, 1892, for money loaned to him. The document is dated City of Mexico, March 3, 1896, and was filed here yesterday.

—Charles J. Canda was appointed by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court receiver of the East Side Bank of 135 Grand Street in proceedings for the dissolution of the concern. The bank suspended on Feb. 5, 1895.

—Herbert Parsons has filed, as assignee of Theodore Ricksecker, manufacturer of perfumery at 58 Maiden Lane, a provisional bond of $50,-000. He stated that the assets will not exceed $50,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Dull Markets and Prices Generally Lower.

LOWER WEST AND EASIER CABLES

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Higher—Cotton Active—Coffee Higher.

The easier cables and lower Western markets caused a break in wheat, but the transactions were light and confined to the local trade. Provisions were higher on the light receipts of swine. Cotton was active and unsettled, but closed higher. Coffee had a good demand from abroad and closed firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	79½@ ..
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25⅝@ 26
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅜@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	10.00 @10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.62½@ ..
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@ 10¾
Copper, lake	11¼ @ 11¾
Lead	3.10 @ 3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and unsettled, with only a local trade and speculators holding off for the Government report, with the close weak at ½@⅝c decline, as influenced by easier cables and lower West. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,685,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 368,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. Spot was held firmly at ½@⅝c decline, without demand. Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 57,833 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 58,368 bushels; receipts, 20,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 46,718 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were unchanged and closed dull and firm. Spot was scarce and firm; sales, 13,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38c, elevator; 3,000 bushels steamer white at 38c, elevator; 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38¼c, elevator; 2,000 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 41c, delivered; 2,000 bushels ungraded white at 38c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 39½c, on track....Receipts, 42,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 138,692 bushels....Clearances hence, 42,674 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 56,612 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were entirely neglected and closed nominally unchanged....Spot were ¼c lower and very quiet....sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@26c for 8,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¾@25c; rejected mixed, 23⅝@23½c; No. 2 Chicago, 27c; track mixed, 24¼@27c for 6,000 bushels; track white, 27@29c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 87,600 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	73⅜
April	....	....@....	73⅜
May	605,000	71¼@71 13-16	71½
June	....	....@....	71½
July	210,000	70 15-16@71¼	71½
Total	815,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	38
May	85,000	36 1-16@36⅛	36⅛
July	5,000	37 @....	37
Total	90,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	25½
No. 2 White—			
May	....	....@....	25⅝
March	....	....@....	27

FLOUR—Market easy, with only a light demand. Sales, 9,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,010 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra at quotations; 800 bbls supers at $2.50, 600 bbls Winter patents at $4.10, 1,050 bbls Spring patents at $3.05@$3.85, 1,600 bbls blended and 300 bbls Winter clear on private terms. Against rivals, 12,941 bbls and 23,843 sacks; exports, 3,669 bbls and 15,566 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 38,635 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.60@$2.85.

BARLEY—More active and firm. Sales, 100,000 bushels Western on private terms; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 45c.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85 @$3.10; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Easy and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 78c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@ 80c; rye feed, 62½@63c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a better tone to the market. This came about in part from the continued strength to the lard market and from slightly increased demand. A few buying orders found little stock on offer from the dock, or, for that matter, of parcels outside of those held by the largest holders, and the market stood better bidding without material releasing of supplies. Thus 25½c was paid for a line of 1,000 bbls prime yellow, and up to 26c was asked, while for smaller lots, after a sale of 100 bbls at 25½c, that price was refused. Good off yellow had 25c, and in one instance 25¼c bid, but was hard to obtain even at a better price on the spot supply. Crude, in barrels, sold at 21c for 200 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at near coast mills had 17c bid....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. ....LARD OIL was in moderate demand and steady; quoted at 52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Advanced 10@12½c for pork, 5@7½ points for lard, and 7½@10 points for bacon, and closed steady, with the tone influenced by continued moderate receipts of hogs. Demands were increasing slightly, but on export account were not to the belt what was expected. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 22,000 head.

LARD—The West was up 5@7½ points and firm, through the light hog receipts, where March closed $5.35 nominal; May was $5.45@ $5.50, closing $5.47½@$5.50; July, $5.60@$5.62½, closing at $5.62½. Here there was hardly material demand; $5.60 was bid for cash, and about $5.65 asked; May option nominal, $5.80; city steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at $5; refined was dull; Continent, $5.90; South American, $6.15; compound, 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a much better export demand here and firm prices; sales of 700 bbls mess; at the West prices ran up 10@ 12½c, with slightly beter demand, where March closed at $9.80 nominal; May was at $9.90@ $9.97½, closing at $9.95@$9.97½; July, $10.05@$10.12½, closing at $10.12½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs at the West were small, but the tendency of prices was higher on the moderate receipts of hogs, where March closed at 5.15c nominal; May sold at 5.27½@5.30c, closing at 5.32½c asked; July, 5.40 @5.45c, closing at 5.42½c.

CUTMEATS—Were generally stronger for Western cuts and steady for city; sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4⅞@4¾c, and 10-lb average, in lots, at 5@5¼c; also 125 bxs clear bellies, in lots, for Havana, at 5¼c, and a car of Western California green hams at 6½c; city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BEEF—Has not varied in price; demands were moderate; sales recently, 700 bbls and 100 tcs city packed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

TRIPE—Were about steady in price. Bacon at 5¾c, 180 lb at 5½c, 140 lb at 5¾c, 120 lb at 5¾c, pigs at 6c. Receipts at the West, 44,855 head; same time last year, 63,336 head. Chicago active; 5@10c higher; $3.85@$4.20. Kansas City steady; $3.70@$3.85. Indianapolis active; $4.10@$4.25. Omaha 5c higher; $3.75@$3.90. St. Louis higher; $3.80@$4.12½.

TALLOW—Demand for export had subsided, and there was bidding hardly above 3¾c from any source, while 3 15-16c was asked. Dealers held the price more by reason of their small accumulations; of country made, small sales at 3¾@3⅞c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a little export demand and 50 tcs taken by the shippers at 4¾c, but the lard refiners were out of the market. In lard stearine absence of trading, with 6¾@6½c quoted. In oleo oil sales of Harrison in Rotterdam at 40@42½ florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and 5@15 points higher, on free foreign buying, and better cables; Havre was steady at ½@1f. advance, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@1 pfennig gain....Spot Rio firmer and quiet; No. 7 at 13¾c. Sales, 2,000 bags No. 7 at 13¾@13⅞c; 400 bags La Guayra, 200 bags Central American, 600 bags Bucaramauga, 3,500 bags Porto Cabello, and 800 bags washed Caracas, on private terms. Opening call, 11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.70c; June, 250 bags at 12.35c; September, 1,750 bags at 11.25c; December, 500 bags at 11c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 750 bags at 13.25c; April, 1,250 bags at 12.90c and 500 bags at 12.85c; May, 3,750 bags at 12.70c and 250 bags at 12.75c; June, 750 bags at 12.35c and 250 bags at 12.25c; July, 1,000 bags at 12.05c and 2,500 bags at 12c; August, 500 bags at 11.80c; September, 1,500 bags at 11.25c; December, 1,000 bags at 11c, 250 bags at 10.95c, 500 bags at 10.90c, and 500 bags at 10.95c; total, 15,250 bags. Exchanges—75 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for July; 125 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for March; 170 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for May; 145 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for May; 175 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for May; 40 points paid to exchange 250 bags August for July; total for day, 22,500 bags. Closing prices: January, 12.80@12.90c; February, 10.75@10.85c; March, 13.20@13.30c; April, 12.85@12.95c; May, 12.70@ 12.75c; June, 12.30@12.35c; July, 11.95@12.c; August, 11.55@11.65c; September, 11.20@11.25c; October, 11.10@11.20c; November, 11@11.10c; December, 10.90@11c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, closing at 4@6 points advance on this crop and 1@2 points up on the new crop, following the unexpected gain at Liverpool. Spot was steady at 1-16c advance; sales, 3,977 bales to shippers and 350 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8c; middling uplands, 7¾c.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. High- est.	Extremes. Low- est.	Sales
March	7.42@7.44	7.38	7.33	300
April	7.53@7.55	7.54	7.43	7,700
May	7.58@7.59	7.59	7.48	102,600
June	7.61@7.62	7.62	7.51	27,700
July	7.64@7.65	7.65	7.53	15,800
August	7.64@7.65	7.65	7.53	48,500
September	7.39@7.40	7.42	7.32	4,400
October	7.27@7.28	7.30	7.21	24,600
November	7.24@7.25	7.26	7.17	17,100
December	7.27@7.28	7.29	7.20	10,500
January	7.31@7.33	7.25	7.25	100
Total				259,100

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 14,508 bales, against 24,275 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,295 bbls; peas, 651 bbls. Exports: Beans, 1,069 bbls; peas, 708 bbls. We have had a better supply of domestic marrow beans this week and without any expansion of the trade, prices have developed some weakness, especially toward the close. For a day or two past jobbers have been able to supply all their wants at $1.47½ for choice quality, and it is possible that round lots might be shaded 2½c. Export interest is still very small; indeed it is no factor in the market at present. Very few medium beans arrived and, with light stocks in store, holders are inclined to ask a little more money. The late sales have been mainly at $1.27½, but some lots can not be bought less than $1.30. Pea beans, on the contrary, have dragged and are somewhat lower in price; wholesale business at $1.20@$1.22½, though the latter figure is somewhat extreme. White kidneys are held about the same, but not moving. Export orders for red kidney have been light; shippers have had no difficulty in filling them on the basis of $1.12½, free on board. Turtle soup are about 5c lower and weak. No demand for yellow eye. A long line of California lima beans is held in store at a higher price than we quote, but there are some other lots available at $1.90. Advices from the coast have been weaker of late, and, with a lower freight rate, it seems improbable that an advance will be established here. Green peas selling slowly, but not changed in price. We quote: Marrow, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½; do, medium, $1.27½; Puerto Rico trade, six months, with ex-ship, or about £450 per month, ship, general cargo, Philadelphia to San Francisco, on private terms, quotable $7.50@$8; British bark, deals, St. John, N.B., to west coast of England, at or about 58s 9d; bark, coal, hence to Portland, at or about 70c, thence to River Plate, with box shooks, &c., on private terms; schooner, 378 tons, general cargo, hence to Demerara, at or about $1,600; bark, asphalt, Trinidad to New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, $1.70 and discharged, Washington 20c extra; schooner, sugar, Guantanamo to New-York, 31c; schooner, coal and coke, Baltimore to Tampico, on private terms; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, $1.62½; schooner, ties, City Point to Philadelphia, 13½c; brig, lumber, Pascagoula to Boston, $5.87½; two schooners, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.75; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-Bedford, $4.75; schooner, ties, Savannah to Perth Amboy, 14c.

HOPS—Demand light; unchanged....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; Pacific coast crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c.

HIDES — Demand slow; unchanged....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 0¼@7½c.

LEATHER—Fairly active; steady....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin firmer at 13.35c. Copper quiet at 11@11¼c. Spelter easy at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter weak at 4.10@4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet and prices easier. Southern regular at 29c; machine-made barrels 29¼c.

RESIN—Demand moderate at steady prices....Good strained, $1.75; common strained, $1.70; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.67½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 10.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 26½c; irregular, 25¾c. Crude Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 10.—Turpentine firm, at 26½c asked. Resin firm; sales none; B, $1.10; C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, March 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 65 b

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Narrow and Almost Entirely Professional.

HEAVY TRADING IN AMERICAN TOBACCO

Insiders Said to be Liberal Buyers at the Decline—Suspicious Bull Tips on Baltimore and Ohio.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day was narrow and almost entirely professional. The heavy trading in Tobacco rather overshadowed the rest of the market. There was apparently no reason for the marked strength developed in the stock in the afternoon, as on the conditions on which it has been sold down from 82 still exist, many of them in an aggravated form. At the same time the buying this afternoon was good, and a considerable amount of it was for the account of insiders. It sold up to 75⅛, but closed at 74¾, a net gain of 1⅞ points on sales of more than 93,000 shares.

Professional tipsters were busy giving out points to buy Baltimore and Ohio, asserting, among other things, that Expert Little's more recent investigations had shown a better state of things than appeared on his first examination. They also asserted that the story that a million of the Western Union stock owned by the company had been sold was untrue. Mr. Little reached the Baltimore offices to-day, having been unexpectedly detained in this city until yesterday, so that he has made no investigation subsequent to his original researches, which developed the rotten character of the concern. As to the Western Union stock, it was sold before the last annual report was made, but the fact was not stated therein. The trading in the stock fell off to about half of yesterday's total, and the price was only fairly steady. The excessive loaning rate also disappeared to-day.

Burlington sold above St. Paul for a time to-day, but fell below the latter at the close. The Granger stocks were firm, and closed fractionally higher. St. Paul ended unchanged. Denver preferred gained about a point on covering of shorts. There will be no dividend on the stock at this time, the bulk of the surplus having been used for the purchase of equipment and other improvements. London did practically nothing, and its specialties were without feature. Manhattan gained ⅝ on small transactions. The Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Company has recommended the usual quarterly dividend on that stock of 1¼ per cent. and it will be declared to-morrow. The pamphlet report of the Missouri Pacific issued to-day makes a satisfactory showing.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $105,302,805; balances, $6,074,614; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $176,267.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69⅛. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54⅝@55c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date....$17,022,525
Exports for same period.....13,056,541

Net imports.....$3,965,984
Net exports to date, 1895.....20,347,527
Net exports to date, 1894.....2,536,244
Net exports to date, 1893.....28,765,258

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for loan and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The 4s, 1925, registered, declined ¼. The sales were $115,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅛@117; $40,000 do, at 117; seller, 5 flat; $900 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¼, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 110¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108⅝
4s, c., 1907	110	111½
4s, r., 1925	117	117¼
4s, c., 1925	117	117¼
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 86, and $5,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, at 61½.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. to-day sold at auction at the Real Estate Exchange 10 shares Union Typewriter Company first preferred at 89½, and 100 shares Consolidated Electric Storage Company at 10 cents per share.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	118
Commerce	200
Continental	130
Fourth National	185
Gallatin National	300
German-American	112
Hanover	300
Importers and Traders'	536
Irving	137½
Leather Manufacturers	173
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	204
Merchants	134
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Park	273
Phenix	107
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of 100 shares of Western National at 110, and Commerce at 200; 10 First National of Staten Island at 125; 90 Gallatin at 310; 25 East River at 139, and 50 Phenix at 109.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $8,012,827, against $7,022,957 in the preceding week, and $6,694,915 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $76,686,017, against $66,931,215 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15	16⅛	15	15¼	+1¼	16¼	16⅝	4,522
American Cotton Oil pf	58⅜	60¼	58⅜	60¼	+2½	60¼	60⅝	1,686
*American Sugar Refineries	116½	119¾	115¾	116	−⅞	115⅞	116⅝	2,580
*American Sugar Refineries pf	101⅞	103⅞	101	101	+1½	100⅜	101⅜	25
American Tobacco	72½	75⅛	72	74¾	+1⅞	74¾	74⅞	93,040
American Tobacco pf	99⅞	100⅛	99⅜	100¼	..	101¼	102	110
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	−⅛	16¼	16⅜	1,725
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝	−⅛	17⅝	17⅝	7,628
*Brooklyn R. T.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛	23	23½	100
Central Pacific	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛	15	15½	55
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	..	16⅝	16⅞	102
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66½	66⅞	66¼	66⅝	+⅛	66¼	66⅝	1,810
Chicago, Burling & Quincy	77⅛	77⅝	77	77½	+⅛	77⅛	77¼	5,865
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+⅛	103½	104	308
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	−¼	145½	147	150
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅛	77⅝	77	77⅜	..	77⅜	77⅝	7,207
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	+⅛	129½	129¾	24
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	72	+⅛	71⅝	71⅞	1,270
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	+⅜	51⅜	52½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	29¼	28	29¼	+¾	29¼	30	500
Consolidated Gas Company	155	155	155	155	+1½	154½	156	110
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	126	126	−1½	125	126	321
Delaware, Lack. & West	161⅜	161⅝	161⅜	161⅜	−½	161½	162	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	49¼	48¾	49	+⅞	49	49½	1,150
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	17¼	17¼	17	17	−⅛	17⅛	17⅜	910
General Electric	35½	35⅝	34½	35	..	35	35¼	13,045
Illinois Central	96⅜	96⅜	90¼	90¼	..	96	97	420
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	+⅛	8⅞	9	150
Iowa Central pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅜	34½	35½	20
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	−2⅝	14	17	100
Laclede Gas	27½	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+1¼	28	28½	3,845
Laclede Gas pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	−1	79	80	20
Lake Shore	148	148	148	148	..	147	149	134
Long Island	80	80	80	80	−1½	81	84	3
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	53⅝	53	53	..	53	53½	5,050
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	..	20	23	100
Manhattan Con.	104½	105¾	104½	105⅛	+⅝	105	106	1,685
Minnesota Iron	68½	69	68½	69	..	68½	69	350
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28½	29¼	28½	29¼	+⅝	28⅞	29¼	1,000
Missouri Pacific	25	25¼	24⅜	24½	..	24½	24½	5,780
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	−½	164	166½	5
*National Lead Co.	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+⅛	23¼	23¾	102
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	−¾	85½	87½	10
National Linseed Oil	17	17	17	17	..	16	19	300
New Central Coal	7½	7½	7½	7½	−½	7	8½	400
New-Jersey Central	106	107	106	107	+½	106¼	107	13
New-York Central	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	−¼	97½	98	50
N. Y., L. E. & W. all in pd.	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜	15⅞	16	1,441
N.Y., L. E. & W., pf., all in. pd.	26½	26½	26¼	26½	−2	..	..	..
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	27	27	27	27	..	27	27¼	100
North American	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅝	5⅜	5⅝	300
Northern Pacific pf	4	4	4	4	−⅛	4	4½	125
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝	17	17½	811
Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	+⅛	14⅜	15	260
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4	4	4	4	−2	4⅛	4⅜	2
Pacific Mail	26½	26½	25¾	25⅞	−⅛	25⅝	26	516
Philadelphia & Read., 1st in. pd.	12	12	12	12	+⅛	11⅞	12⅛	920
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57	57	57	57	−1	56½	59	40
Pittsburg & Western pf	16	16	16	16	−4	..	..	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	116	116	+¼	115½	116	5
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	..	5	5¼	125
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	91	91	91	..	..	..	50
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	111	111	111	111	+1	109	113	100
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅜	40½	41	100
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	−⅝	19	20	260
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	−⅛	9½	9¾	421
Southern Railway pf	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	..	30⅜	30½	357
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30½	30¾	30¼	30½	+⅛	30¼	30⅝	840
Union Pacific, t. r.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛	7⅞	8	420
United States Cordage	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	5⅜	5⅝	400
*United States Leather pf	60¾	60¾	59⅝	59⅝	−1⅝	59⅞	60¼	13,973
Western Union Telegraph	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	..	84⅜	84⅞	1,461
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	⅛	11	11¼	1,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	37	37	−2¼	37	39	10

Total sales.....188,127

*Unlisted. +Advance. −Decline.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+⅛	69	69⅛	10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phenix of A	.06	.06	.06	.06	..	..	..	500

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued 3,000.....80½
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs 2,000.....78¼ 1,000.....78⅜
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s class A Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 4,000@3.....20½ 5,000.....20½ 1,000.....26¾
Austin & N'w'n 1st 4,000.....86¼ 7,000.....86
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925 10,000.....86 5,000.....87
B & O con 5s 1988 5,000.....95 6,000.....96
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 17,000.....100½
Bur, C R & N 1st 5,000.....106¾
Canada So 1st Gtd 3,000.....108½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 3,000.....95
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000.....108¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 6,000.....73¾
Chic, B & Q cons 7s 4,000@3.....117½ 1,000.....117¼
Chic, B & Q conv 5s 6,000.....100⅜
C & East Ill Cons 2,000.....124
Chic & E Ill gen 5s 2,000.....102 9,000.....101½
Chicago & Erie 1st 3,000.....111 1,000.....110¾
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 2,000.....44 7,000.....44⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st 35,000.....44½ 10,000.....44¾
Chic & Northwestn Coupon gold 7s 9,000.....119
Regist'd gold 7s 1,000.....118½
Chic & N W, S F 5s 3,000 D.....103
Chic, R I & P ext 5s 11,000.....103¼ 7,000.....103
C, St P, M & O Cons 7,000@3.....126
Col, H V & Tol 5s 10,000@20F.....85½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 3,000.....88
Col & Ninth Ave 1st 4,000.....111¾
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 1,000.....80
Erie 4s prior bds 225,000.....94
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s 4,000.....92½
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mcn & Pac Div 5s 5,000.....102 6,000.....92¾
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 6,000.....117
Int. & Gt N 2d Mtge 4,000.....71¾
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 5,000.....94½
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 4,000.....95
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000.....94¾
L S & M So 2d Coup 4,000.....120⅜
Lehigh C of N Y 1st 4,000@20F.....103¾ 6,000@20F.....103¾ 5,000@20F.....103¾ 1,000.....103¾
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 1,000.....103
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st 2,000.....111¾
Louisv & Nash 5s 2,000.....100½
Louisv & Nashville Pensa'la div 6s 2,000.....107¾
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 2,000.....101½
Manhatn Ry cons 4s 1,000.....98
Metrop'n Elev 1st 9,000.....118
Mexican Int 1st 4s 12,000.....74¼
Mil., L. & W'n 1st 5,000.....131 1,000.....130¼
Minn & St L 1st Pacific Extension 2,000.....118½
Minn & St L cons 5s 5,000.....101½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000.....86¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 1,000.....80¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st 12,000.....92
Mo Pac 1st Cons 1,000.....91
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 500.....66¼
Nash C & St L 1st 1,000.....127½
Nash C & St L Con 7,000@3.....100¼
10,000@3.....100⅜
9,000.....101
Nat St'ch M Co 1st 1,000.....94
N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000.....119
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000.....104½
N Y, Lack'a & W'n Construct'n Mtge 1,000.....112¼
N Y, Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol
J P M & Co cer D M & Co stamped ctfs 500.....72⅝
N Y, Sus & W'n G M 1,000.....74½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000.....106¾
N Y, Ontaria & W'n Refunding 4s 1,000.....91
Northern Ohio 1st 7,000.....105
North Pac 1st Coup 7.....117
4,000.....117¼
6,000.....117¾
North Pac 1st Reg 10,000.....117
5,000.....117⅜
5,000.....117½
North Pac 3d Coup 3,000.....82
5,000.....82½
34,000.....82
5,000.....82¼
5,000@3.....82¼
5,000@3.....82⅛
5,000@3.....82⅜
North Pac Cons 5s 15,000.....46
10,000.....46¼
20,000.....46½
10,000.....46½
1,000.....46¼
40,000.....46½
5,000.....46⅜
1,000.....46
10,000.....46¼
15,000.....46
20,000.....46¼
10,000.....46⅜
1,000.....46
5,000.....46¼
3,000.....46⅜
45,000.....46¾
2,000.....46½
10,000.....46¾
6,000.....46⅜
5,000.....46½
Trust Co certfs 15,000.....46
15,000.....46⅜
10,000.....46⅝
1,000.....46⅞
2,000.....47
3,000.....47¼
10,000.....47½
Nor Pac Termi 1st 1,000.....104⅜
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 10,000.....94¼
Oreg Imp Co con 5s Trust Co certfs 1,000.....23 2,000.....24 25,000.....24½
Oreg Short Line 6s 1,000.....113
Trust Co certfs 23,000.....112½ 7,000.....112¾ 20,000.....112¾ 1,000.....112¾ 5,000.....112⅝
Oreg, S L & U N con Trust Receipts 15,000.....68¼ 10,000.....68⅜ 1,000.....68½ 1,000.....69½
People's G & C, Chic 1st cons 6s 13,000.....102
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 1,000.....31½ 5,000.....31½ 20,000.....32
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 10,000.....18¾
3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 3,000.....16⅝
Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs 2,000.....77⅜ 3,000.....78
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 3,000.....111½
Pitt & Connelsv 1st 7s 10,000.....101¼ 10,000.....101½
Rich & Danv Equip 3,000.....100
Rio Grande Wn 1st 1,000.....76 6,000.....76¾ 8,000.....76¾ 10,000.....76½
St L & San Fr 2d Class C 2,000.....115 3,000.....114½ 10,000.....113½
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s 2,000.....114
San A & Ar Pass 4s 11,000.....57
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 5,000.....96
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000.....91⅞ 7,000.....91¾ 10,000.....91¾ 1,000.....92 3,000.....92⅛ 2,000.....91½ 15,000.....91
Tex & Pac 2d inc 8,000.....23⅞ 8,000.....23½ 7,000.....23¾
Union Pac 1st 1898 12,000.....104 3,000.....104¼ 5,000.....104 6,000.....104⅜
Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 2,000.....96
Union Pac 4s 1899 8,000.....104½ 3,000.....104⅝ 4,000.....105
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 1,000.....95
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000.....107¼
Wabash 1st 5s 24,000.....107¼
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000.....75
West Shore gtd 4s 22,000.....105¾
10,000.....105½
Registered 500.....105¼
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts 2,000.....43 6,000@3.....43½ 5,000.....43⅝ 13,000.....43⅜ 25,000.....44

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were firm and fairly active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925.....1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio con 5s, 1988.....1
Or. Imp. con., t. r.....3¾
Union Pacific 1st t. r.....1
Wis. Cen. 1st t. r.....1

DECLINED.

Northern Pacific con.....1
Southern Ry 1st.....1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	..	42
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	3⅛	4⅞
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins., scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	170½	172
Brooklyn Elevated	14	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98⅜	100⅝
Brooklyn Traction	9	9½
Brooklyn Traction pf	48	51
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	106½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	85	86
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	76
Celluloid Campany stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel	120½	123½
Central Cross-Town	101	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	⅜
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. pf	..	⅝
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. stock	¼	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. bonds	..	39
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	78½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	104
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	49	50
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1½
‡Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	208	212
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack pf	122	124
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	91	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. pf	112	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	64	69
Fourth National Bank	184	189
Gallatin National Bank	298	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106	108
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Guaranty Trust Company	400	410
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	92
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Company	90½	99½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	76	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½	5½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	24	27
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	100	103
‡Holland Trust stock	..	85
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	543
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	108½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	64½	66½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
†Iron Steamboat	5	8
†Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	99
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	183	186
Lafayette Gas stock	86	89½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	91	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	98½	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	29	33
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	77	79
†Lorillard Company pf	..	106½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	76
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	101	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	385	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14½	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	55	59
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	84	88
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	80
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.	225	240
National Citizens' Bank	132	138
National Bank of Commerce	200	210
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	99
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58½	..
Newburg Electric Railway 5s	98	102
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	..
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	36½	38½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	72	74½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	87	88½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y., L. & W. stock	118	121
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	34	..
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	131	135
New-York Air Brake Co.	65	..
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	109	111
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	305
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	82½	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	73
Pennsylvania Coal	337	342
†P., McKeesport & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	84¾	86½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	78
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	49	52½
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	161	..
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	109½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	201
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	69	70½
Standard Gas	78	80
Standard Gas pf	108½	110½
†Standard Gas 1st	109½	111
†Standard Oil Trust	220½	228
‡Steinway Railway 6s	109	111
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	..
Third Avenue Railroad	176½	179½
Third National Bank	104	107
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	255
†Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf	..	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	36
Trow Directory pf	30	38
Union Ferry stock	69	70½
†Union Ferry 5s	104	105½
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	98	..
‡Union Railway 1st 6s	103	105½
Union Trust	720	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	85½	87½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	70	73½
Union Typewriter	5½	7
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	205	215
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	156	..
Washington Trust Company	182½	190
‡Western Gas Company bonds	66¼	68½
Winona & Southern 1st	88½	90½
Worcester Traction	15	18
*Worcester Traction pf	88½	90½
Worthington Pump pf	15	18
Worthington Pump pf	75	78

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ¼, to 16⅝; do, second consols, ¼, to 75; St. Paul, ⅛, to 79¼; Reading, ⅛, to 6, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 56⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 17⅛. Union Pacific sold at 7⅛; Denver preferred at 50; Illinois Central at 98½; New-York Central at 100⅛, and Atchison at 16⅜; British consols advanced ⅛, to 109 7-16 for money, and 109½ for the account.

LONDON, March 10—4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 80c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours, 62⅝.

BERLIN, March 10.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The American Sugar Refining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 2. Transfer books will close March 16 and reopen April 3.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Colorado Midland—			
Month Feb.	$140,750	$109,032	$112,775
From Jan. 1	292,380	223,957	249,745
Denver & Rio Grande—			
Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
1st w'k March.	$114,800	$107,400	$107,200

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

REORGANIZATION
OF
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2962
85	371	1511	1966	2293	2471	2822	2992
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1239	1708	2084	2343	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3140
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under their mortgage of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R.R. CO.
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE having secured the deposit in the Mercantile Trust Company of a large majority of the above-mentioned bonds, and the certificates of the trust company having been listed by the New-York Stock Exchange, the time within which outstanding bonds may be deposited without penalty or condition has been extended to and including March 15, 1896. After that date no bonds will be received, except on such terms as the committee may prescribe.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., } Committee.
H. L. THORNELL.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER. Executrix.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY.
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SHERIFFS' SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE!
AUGUST KLEINAU, Auctioneer.

KLEINAU, LUTZ & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 11 A. M., at No. 35 Great Jones St., all the right, title, and interest of "The Relief Mfg. Co." in and to a certain formula or recipe for the manufacture of a compound curative preparation known as "Bronchine"; also all the right, title, and interest of the said company in and to the trade mark or name "Bronchine"; also certain testimonials and letters of recommendation as to the therapeutic qualities of said preparation; and all the right, title, and interest in and to the outstanding book accounts of the said Relief Mfg. Co. EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.
JAMES DUNPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 11th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of The Brooklyn Trust Co., as Trustee, Estate of David A. Griggs, deed.)
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with ticket.)
20 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
9 shs. Welsbach Light Co.
$10,000 Bay State Gas Co. Income Bds., 1939.
$15,000 Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 1st Coll. Trust Mtge. (St. L. Div.) 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$10,000 Mexican & Northern R. R. 6 p. c. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Erie R. R. Co. Gen'l Lien 3-4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1996.
27 shs. Erie R. R. Co. 1st Prefd. Trust Certf.
$3,000 Tenn. Coal & Iron Ry. Co. (Tenn. Div.) Cons. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$7,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Cons. Convt. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$1,000 Union Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jany., 1898; Jany., 1898, Coup., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$1,000 Union Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jany., 1899; Jany., 1895, coup., (Trust Co. Certf.)
$4,000 Canada South. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.

(By order of Executors.)
20 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
50 shs. American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
28 shs. Bank of America.
124 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
628 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. National Bank of Augusta, Ga., (old stock.)
350 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
41 shs. Municipal Gas Light Co. of Yonkers.
100 shs. Adams Express Co.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. prefd.
140 shs. Union Ferry Co.
30 shs. New-York Balance Dock Co.
75 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
$33,500 State of South Carolina 6 p. c. Bds., 1888.
5 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., $50 each.
2 shs. Newport Casino, $500 each.
20 shs. Newport & Wickford R. R. & S. B. Co.
$7,000 Cent. of Geo. Ry. 1st Pd. Inc. Bds., 1945.
$5,000 Cent. of Geo. Ry. 2d Pd. Inc. Bds., 1945.
20 shs. U. S. Rubber Co. Pd. and $87.60 Scrip.
10 shs. U. S. Rubber Co. com. and $43.80 Scrip. Certificate representing 3 shs. and $68.40 pfd. and 1 share and $84.20 com. stock U. S. Rubber Co.
$5,000 Balt. & Ohio So'western Ry., "Series B" 1st Inc. 5 p. c. Bds., Dec., 1894, coups. and $600 Scrip.
$800 Balt. & Ohio So'western Ry., "Series A" 1st Inc. Scrip.
16 shs. Balt. & Ohio So'western Ry. pref.
$5,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Consld., 1994.
$5,000 Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
80 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Beneficial Stock.
70 shs. Equitable Trust Co., New-London, Conn.
100 shs. Lance Creek Cattle Co.
39 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co. and $60 Scrip.
Perpetual lease of Pew No. 47, Unitarian Congregational Church of Newport, R. I.
42 shs. Fulton Nat'l Bank, N. Y., $30 each, (175 p. c. paid.)
301 shs. Crown Point Iron Co.
$12,000 Memphis & Little Rock R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901, Jany., 1873, coups.
200 shs. Seattle & Eastern Const'n. Co., (60 p. c. in stock and 65 p. c. in bds. paid as div.)
100 shs. Long Island Ins. Co., $33.33 each, (85 p. c. paid in liq.)
246 shs. Lamar Ins. Co., $100 each, (94 p. c. paid in liq.)
70 shs. Great Western Ins. Co., $40 each, ($30 per share paid.)
434 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
$5,700 St. Louis Ore & Steel Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1917, Jany., 1893, coups.
$2,000 Burl., Cedar Rap. & North. Ry. of Iowa 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$4,000 Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis, Mo., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$4,000 Kalamazoo & White Pigeon R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$8,000 Missouri Pac. Ry. 3d 7 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$6,000 Col. & 9th Av. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$1,000 Met. Elevated Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Terminal Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$6,000 Chic., Burl. & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Buffalo & Erie R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1898.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. (Chic. & Pac. West Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 Mil. & St. Paul Ry. (Chic. & Mil. Div.) 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$3,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$2,500 Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$1,000 Del., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$2,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Co. Consld. Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$5,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
7 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
60 shs. Standard Oil Trust, (ex. div.)
2 shs. Natural Gas Truest.
5 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
3 shs. Bank of America.
61 shs. Warren R. R. Co.
10 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
57 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co, pfd.
25 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. common.

(By order of Administratrix.)
5 shs. American Tel. & Cable Co.
4 shs. Great Southern Telephone & Telegraph Co., New-Orleans, La.
2 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
$2,000 Lehigh Zinc & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1898.

(By account of whom it may concern.)
19 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
60 shs. Manhattan Company Bank.
20 shs. Nat'l City Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
50 shs. Columbia Granite Co.
50 shs. Columbia Granite Co.
50 shs. Columbia Granite Co.
20 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
36 shs. Home Insurance Co.
100 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
20 shs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
100 shs. General Electric Co. common.
100 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. common.
100 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. common.
200 shs. Playa del Oro Mining Co., (Trustees' Certf.)
50 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Playa del Oro, original stock.
3 shs. Erwin City Safe Deposit Co.
17 shs. Cinn., Ham. & Dayton R. R., (new pfd.)
90 shs. Cinn., Ham. & Dayton R. R. common.
25 shs. Kings County Trust Co., B'klyn.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. pfd., (T. C.)
300 shs. Rhodes & Mix. Tel. Co., leased.
12 shs. White Brick & Terra Cotta Co.
6 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$2,000 Chic. & Western Ind. R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$2,000 Dover & Bay City R. R. 8 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Cinn. & Springfield R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds. Guar., 1901.
$5,000 Chic. & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
$50,000 La Republique de Cuba Bds.
25 shs. Canda Cattle Co. prefd., (Hypd.)
82 shs. American District Tel. Co.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
$100,000 United States 4 p. c. Regtsr. Bds., 1907.
$4,000 Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Mills Building, New-York, March 10th, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after April 15th, 1896, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, and reopened Friday, April 17th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 7th March, 1896.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on that date, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th day of April next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, New-York, March 4, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the CITY LINE, on the 1st day of April next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New-York, March 10th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, April 4th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 14th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 25th, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 12, 1896, at No. 139 2d Av., New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. F. ROHISON, Secretary.
New-York, March 3, 1896.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
26 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN,
March 9, 1896.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:

Charles S. Brown,
Wesley C. Bush,
Felix Campbell,
Julien T. Davies,
Charles R. Henderson,
Benjamin D. Hicks,
William M. Ingraham,
William B. Isham,
Martin Joost,
Clarence H. Kelsey,
William Lummis,
James D. Lynch,
Alexander E. Orr,
E. Randolph Robinson,
Jacob H. Schiff,
John W. Sterling,
John J. Tucker,
Frederick Potter,
Ellis D. Williams,
George G. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. William B. Isham, President; Mr. Martin Joost, Vice President; Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, 2d Vice President and General Manager; Mr. Frank Bailey, Secretary, and Mr. Martin Welles, Treasurer, were unanimously elected.

FRANK BAILEY, Secretary.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, March 10, 1896, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, Feb. 17, and opened on Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

ANDREW M. ADGER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, March 10th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held to-day Mr. Yale Kneeland was unanimously elected a Director of this bank in the place of Mr. Charles L. Colby, deceased.

F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on April 6, 1896, certain stores belonging to the navy and condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of shrapnel, shell, shot, lathes, Corliss engine, steam hammer, brass turnings and borings, copper scrap, guns, ordnance instruments, 15-ton crane, sextants, old iron, powdered sulphur, &c. The sales will be for cash to the highest bidder for each lot by sealed proposals. Catalogues containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to be opened on April 6, 1896," and addressed to the Paymaster of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date. A deposit of twenty per cent. of the total amount of a bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the material or articles within 20 days (at the convenience of the Government) from date of acceptance of bid, which deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. A deposit of the full amount of bids of fifty dollars or less must accompany the bids. The stores must be removed without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Chief Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing July 1, 1896: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Washington Barracks, D. C. Also the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use at above named posts, (except Forts Adams, McPherson, and Myer, and St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks,) during five months commencing July 1, 1896; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 10th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, April 9, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, salt, soap, candles, canned articles, chocolate, gelatine, tapioca, flavoring extracts, olives, oil-olive, sauce, Worcestershire, spices, pipes, tobacco, toilet soaps, kitchen and laundry materials, thread, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, handkerchiefs, matches, paper-toilet, towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y., March 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the offices of commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing July 1, 1896, and fresh potatoes and onions, respectively, during five months commencing July 1, 1896: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y. Proposal will be also received stating price at which contractor will deliver to the commissary fresh beef to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;
or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Turn out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEINTZ, KILIAN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharina Langefeld, John Sohl, Anna E. Jantzen, Corporation or officers of the Lutheran Cemetery, Johannes Heinz, Kraft Heinz, Heinrich Heinz, Karl Heinz, Wilhelm Heinz, Friederich Heinz, Anna Martha Heinz, Anna Barbara Heinz, Barbara Luckhardt, Katharina Luckhardt, Elizabeth Luckhardt, Heinrich Wiegand, Elise Wiegand, Wilhelm Wiegand, Johannes Wiegand, August Wiegand, and to all persons interested in the estate of KILIAN HEINTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles F. Bauerdorf, as executor, and Maria Heintz, as executrix, of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

N. J. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executors, 1,488 Third Avenue, New-York City, New-York.
ja29-1aw6wW

GARCIA JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carmen Fonseca y Garcia, Casilda Fonseca y Garcia, Balbina Fonseca y Garcia, Eulogio Fonseca y Garcia, Telesforo Fonseca y Garcia, Maria de la Consolacion Garcia de la Riega, Rogelio Garcia de la Riega, and Celso Garcia de la Riega, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made ratifying and confirming in all respects the probate of the last will and testament of JOHN GARCIA, deceased, heretofore made and the decree entered thereon in this Court on the second day of August, 1884, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem proper; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John P. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. MOLLOY WRIGHAM,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Atty. for Petitioner, 58 Wall Street, N. Y. f12-1aw6wW

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business of the subscriber, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City.
o9-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased

A QUESTION OF CLOTHES

Issue Between City and State Officials Over Insane Patients.

ARGUMENT IN MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS

Ward's Island Officers Want Lunatics Sent from Bellevue to Have New Garments.

Justice MacLean in Part I of the Supreme Court yesterday heard the arguments in the mandamus suit brought by the Commissioners of Charities to compel the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital to accept insane patients from Bellevue Hospital who had been refused admittance because they were not supplied with new clothing.

Deputy District Attorney George Sterling represented the Commissioners. He reviewed the causes which led up to the transfer of the asylum on Ward's Island by the city to the State. This transfer, which took place recently, he said had given rise to the discussion. The State, he said, sought to impose an unjust tax upon the city.

The case of Joseph P. O'Donohue, who was committed to Bellevue Hospital Feb. 27 by Magistrate Brann in the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination as to his sanity, gave rise to the mandamus proceedings. O'Donohue was found to be insane and he was ordered to Ward's Island. Dr. Alexander E. McDonald, the General Superintendent, refused to accept the patient because he was not supplied with a new suit of clothes.

"O'Donohue was in a state of bodily cleanliness," said Mr. Sterling. "His clothes had been disinfected by the approved system at Bellevue, and there was not the possibility of danger of contagion in his case."

Mr. Sterling read the regulation passed by the Board of State Managers, based upon the rule previously adopted by the State Commission in Lunacy, requiring that the patients must, to guard against the spread of contagious diseases, be provided with entirely new clothing, except when transferred from another institution. Mr. Sterling said the wording of the rule was not broad enough, and that its real intent was to make it understood that the patients should be comfortably clothed. He added:

Bellevue Hospital is a place of treatment, as well as any other institutions of the kind. Under the rule, therefore, the Board of Managers should accept the patients regardless as to whether or not their clothing is new. In addition to this, the system of disinfection is of so thorough a kind that the fear of contagion is entirely without foundation.

Many affidavits were read among them one by President Silas C. Croft of the Commissioners of Charities. He set forth the high merits of Bellevue Hospital, claiming for it a reputation second to none in the country.

Justice MacLean interrupted Mr. Sterling in his reading with the remark that he did not see that a "song of praise of Bellevue Hospital" was material. The Justice then asked if all the clothing in Bellevue was disinfected, and he was answered in the affirmative.

Other affidavits were then read. They were by Drs. Allan Fitch, Frederick Russell, Valentine Wildman, and others in charge of the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue. They all testified to the merits of the system of examination conducted in regard to insane patients. According to one of the affidavits, in 1895 there were 2,253 persons examined in the pavilion, and of these 1,556 were sent to the asylum on Ward's Island. They were always received without an objection being raised, but since the asylum has passed into the hands of the State, the General Superintendent has begun to raise objections.

Mr. Sterling said that he would submit later an affidavit that many patients not newly clad had been received from a Brooklyn institution by the asylum authorities on Ward's Island.

An affidavit by Dr. W. Benedict of Bellevue Hospital said the system of disinfection used there is one not to be surpassed. All clothing, he said, is first submitted to a heat of 165°, which scientific men agree is sufficient to eliminate all disease germs.

Mr. Sterling said that if the city were compelled to furnish new clothing it would require an outlay of from $40,000 to $50,000 a year. Suits for men, he said, would cost $28 and for women $17 to $20.

Assistant Deputy Attorney General Clarence J. Francis, who appeared for the State, said that the papers in the suit did not set forth sufficient ground for a mandamus, because it was intended by them to compel the General Superintendent to violate a duty. He said also that the State Lunacy Commission which passed the rule, was not made a party to the action. "Even if the commission was made a party," he said, "the State Care act protects it so that it would not be affected. It is allowed to act according to its own discretion."

He submitted an affidavit by General Superintendent Macdonald. In this Dr. Macdonald said he had refused to accept patients of the lowest type who were not newly clothed, because the State institution contains 7,000 patients of both sexes who are kept in the best of condition, and they would be subjected to great danger of contagion if brought into contact with infectious clothing.

"In doing this," said Mr. Francis, "the General Superintendent was carrying out the regulations of his superiors."

Justice MacLean said he thought it expedient to make the State Lunacy Commission a party to the action. "I am inclined to think that the rule of the commission is unreasonable," he said. "The disinfection of clothing at Bellevue seems to be complete. I understand that those in charge of the Wayfarers' Lodge thoroughly disinfect clothing without trouble, and no doubt they can do the same at the hospitals."

Mr. Sterling had O'Donohue in court to show how well he was clad. He was in charge of two attendants from Bellevue.

Justice MacLean said he would adjourn the case until to-morrow to give time to amend the papers in the complaint, making the Lunacy Commission a party to the suit.

DANIEL LEVY'S LOVE IS OVER.

His Affection for Mrs. Lehman, He Says, Is Now Gone.

The second trial to determine the mental condition of Daniel Levy was begun yesterday in Trial Term, Part IX, of the Supreme Court, before Justice Bischoff and a jury.

The first trial, which took place about a month ago, came to a sudden end on the fourth day of the trial, when Henry Spreen, the fifth juror, told Justice Bookstaver, before whom the case was being tried, that he had been approached at the noon recess.

Justice Bookstaver at once withdrew the case from the consideration of the jury.

Then Albert Stetson, the fourth juror,, charged that De Lancey Nicoll, who appeared for the prosecution, had brought about the mistrial. On an order to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court, Stetson was excused by Justice Bookstaver, who, however, held that legally he was guilty of contempt of court.

Levy was arrested on Jan. 31 upon a charge of disorderly conduct in annoying Mrs. Harriet Lehman of 16 East Forty-sixth Street, with whom he has been in love for the past fifteen years. She is the wife of Sigmund M. Lehman, and Levy first saw her in the Germania Theatre on March 12, 1881. She was then as now a handsome woman, and was the unmarried daughter of Emanuel Lehman, a cotton merchant at 22 William Street. Levy says that since the day he firfist saw Mrs. Lehman he has loved her. Notwithstanding her marriage to her cousin, Sigmund, Levy has never faltered in his love for her.

It is alleged that Levy's brain is disordered, and his is an insane love. He has been arrested three times for annoying Mrs. Lehman—once in 1881, again in 1886, and the last time on Jan. 31. He was committed on the last occasion to Bellevue Hospital by Magistrate Simms, and later was transferred to the Ward's Island Insane Asylum.

Charles F. Holm secured a writ of habeas corpus for Levy, and upon the return of the writ the case was sent to a jury in Justice Bookstaver's court to have Levy's mental condition passed upon. After the mistrial Levy was remanded to the Ward's Island Asylum, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he was taken into court to again face a jury.

De Lancey Nicoll appeared as counsel for the Lehman family and Charles F. Holm, Terry Smith, and Otto Kempner represented Levy.

Levy was called to the stand in his own behalf. He testified that he lived prior to his arrest at 315 Fifth Avenue, and that he was arrested there early in the morning of Jan. 31. He said that prior to his arrest he earned from $40 to $60 a week as an advertising solicitor. He then told the court and jury of his business and habits, and said that he spent most of his evenings at home.

"During the past year have you stood in front of Mrs. Lehman's house?" Levy was asked.

"No. I sometimes passed her house on my way to the Windsor Hotel, but never stood in front of her house," Levy replied.

Levy then told of his first meeting with Mrs. Lehman in the Germania Theatre on March 12, 1881.

"What happened there?" he was asked.

"I dropped my umbrella, and she, Miss Lehman, picked it up and handed it to me, and I fell in love with her," was Levy's answer.

Levy said that later he learned that Mrs. Lehman was the daughter of a millionaire. The week after he first saw her in the Germania Theatre he visited the theatre again and saw her and she smiled at him. He then sent her letters and flowers. The flowers were returned, but the letters were not. Levy told of the several times he was arrested, and said that he did not know that Mrs. Lehman had married until after his second arrest.

"Have you written her any letters since you learned she was married?" he was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Do you love her now?"

"No," Levy said.

On cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll Levy admitted that during the past ten years he had doubted whether Mrs. Lehman was really married.

"Why?" he was asked.

"She looked at me on the streets," he said.

"Did you ever speak to her?"

"Only once. I met her in the street soon after I first saw her, and I tried to talk to her, but was too excited to do so. She did not run away, and looked friendly at me."

"What did you say?"

"I said to her, 'Excuse me, but I hear your father is sick.' Then I got too much excited to talk any more."

Levy then admitted that he had endeavored many times to tsecure an introduction to Mrs. Lehman, but never succeeded.

Levy then told of a visit he made to the office of Mrs. Lehman's father in 1882, and said that he asked Mr. Lehman to introduce him to his daughter.

"What did he say?" Levy was asked.

"He said: 'My daughter is only a schoolgirl, but if I can help you in business I will gladly do so,'" Levy answered.

A recess was here taken. After the recess Mrs. Harriet Lehman and several of her women friends entered the courtroom and listened attentively to the cross-examination of Levy.

Mr. Nicoll offered in evidence a number of letters by Levy. In one, written in 1882, Levy said:

I have loved you since the first time I saw you. I have suffered so much since I first saw you that sometimes I don't know what I am about. I spoke to you because I cannot speak to it any longer. I cannot live without you, and to live without you in this terrible anguish is more than I can endure. My physician advised me to speak to you. At first I thought it was only an infatuation I had for you, but it is more, it is love.

Mr. Holm objected to the letters being read on the ground that they were written at too remote a period to show the present condition of Levy's mind.

It was brought out on cross-examination that Mrs. Lehman was married in 1884. Several letters written by Levy to her were read. In all of the letters Levy expressed great love for Mrs. Lehman, and wrote that the only reason he delayed asking for her hand in marriage was that her father was a millionaire and he was poor. In one of the letters, written on Feb. 14, 1883, were some verses based on the umbrella incident. Some verses written in February, 1883, were also put in evidence.

The case will be continued to-day.

RETICENT ABOUT GEN. GARCIA.

United States Officials Will Not Say Whether He Has Been Indicted.

The United States Grand Jury, for the February term of the Circuit Court, reported over a dozen indictments yesterday.

Foreman Ambler stated that the jury had disposed of all the cases presented to it. These cases included those against Gen. Garcia and his Cuban compatriots, who are accused of a violation of the neutrality laws.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane positively refused to give any information regarding the indictments filed.

"Were Gen. Garcia and the other alleged Cuban filibusters indicted?" he was asked by a reporter.

"I have nothing to say regarding the work of the Grand Jury," he replied.

A similar reticence was maintained in the United States Marshal's office, but it was ascertained that all of the indictments found were locked up in a safe in the United States District Attorney's office.

Whether or not the two engineers and the steward of the steamer Bermuda, who were held as witnesses against Gen. Garcia and the other alleged Cuban filibusters, were discharged, could not be ascertained. If they were discharged, it would be conclusive proof that no indictment has been found against Gen. Garcia and his companions. But if they were not disharged it does not follow that the Cubans are not exonerated by the Grand Jury, because the warrants holding the witnesses are not returnable until 11 o'clock this morning.

"This whole proceeding is a very slick trick on the part of the United States District Attorney's office," said a prominent Cuban yesterday. "Those witnesses are held over from the Grand Jury, which was discharged to-day, and they can be called upon to appear before the new Grand Jury, which convenes to-morrow. If the February Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against Gen. Garcia, and the others, and the new Grand Jury does the same, then the Government can pursue the examination before United States Commissioner Shields, in the hope that he will hold the accused for yet another Grand Jury. It is pettifogging and scheming all through."

MRS. CARTER'S CASE DISMISSED.

Her Action to Set Aside a Compromise Made by Her.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the action brought by Mrs. Margaret A. Carter to set aside a compromise she made as to her share of the estate of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

Mrs. Carter was formerly the wife of Thomas Grimes. They were married in 1867 in this city. They resided in Newark, N. J., for nine years, and had four children. Grimes deserted his wife, and in 1883 she obtained a decree of divorce from the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey. She afterward married William S. Carter.

The mother of William S. Carter died in 1884. By her will the property she possessed was left in trust for her son. He was to go on his death without issue to his widow. Carter died in May, 1892, and when Mrs. Carter applied for the trust fund she was told that she had not obtained an absolute divorce legally and that she was guilty of bigamy. Mrs. Carter said that she was so frightened that she willingly signed a release for the consideration of $2,650.

Sarah T. Pirrson and Mrs. Louis Coe, sisters of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, were the defendants in the suit.

In giving her testimony Mrs. Carter became somewhat embarrassed as to facts.

Sent to Prison for Cruelty.

Luigi Iannichelli, a drug clerk employed at 116 Mott Street, was sentenced, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, to the penitentiary for one year, and ordered to pay a fine of $400, because of cruelty to his daughter, Emma, seven years old.

Iannichelli, whose wife deserted him, endeavored to get rid of his child, and, while she was suffering from a mild form of skin disease he confied her in the cellar underneath the drug store.

When the girl was found, on Jan. 18, by an agent of the Gerry society, she was without clothing, and had been severely bitten about the arms, legs, and body by rats.

In sentencing Iannichelli, Justice Hayes expressed regret that the penalty for such inhumanity was restricted by law.

Wants $100,000 for His Injuries.

William J. Jones brought a suit, before Justice Gildersleeve and a jury, in Trial Term, Part IV., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to recover $100,000 from the Union Railroad Company of New-York City.

In his complaint, which was drawn by Burr & Delaney, Jones alleges that he was standing at the corner of Third Avenue and the Southern Boulevard on June 4, 1893, when a trolley wire of the road fell upon him and destroyed his right eye. He also says he lost hearing in his left ear. He said that prior to the accident he was earning $50 a week as an engineer.

A general denial was made by the defendants.

A Judgment for $685,240.

Judgment was entered in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of Clark Robinson Griggs, in his suit against Cornelius K. Garrison, for $685,240.50.

Mr. Garrison died before the conclusion of the original suit, and Melville C. Day and Daniel E. Garrison, his executors, were made parties defendant to the action.

The case arose out of a railroad transaction between Griggs and Garrison. It was for several years in the hands of referees, and not long ago it was before the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals put the matter into the hands of Austin Abbott as referee, and he reported in favor of the plaintiff on Feb. 26.

Collogiero Guilty of Manslaughter.

After being out nearly seven hours, a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court gave a verdict last night against Le Bruto Collogiero of 191 Elizabeth Street of manslaughter in the first degree.

Collogiero was charged with the murder of Salvatore Marsalli on Sept. 1, 1895.

Justice Smyth remanded the prisoner until Friday for sentence. The maximum punishment under the verdict is imprisonment for twenty years.

Excise Cases Dismissed.

The excise cases against Jacob Siegel of 820 Tenth Avenue and Henry Munsey, a bartender at Amsterdam Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, were dismissed yesterday by the Justices of Special Sessions.

This action was taken under the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Owen case, the policeman who made the arrests being unable to swear positively that the liquid he found on the bars was beer or whisky.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Joseph F. Keane summed up yesterday, before United States Commissioner Shields, in the extradition case of David Bruen, who is accused of embezzling £175 while Superintendent in the Fruit Market in Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Keane's main point was that the case against Bruen was part of an effort of the British Government to get hold of his client, because he is a prominent Irish Nationalist. He said that Bruen is not a fugitive from justice, and that his accounts in Dubin are correct. Mr. Fox, representing the British Government, said that there was no politics in the case. Mr. Keane was given until to-day to put in a final brief.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice MacLean, yesterday, the case of Joseph Devan, who was dismissed from the police force, with nine others, for alleged fraud and deceit in a civil service examination, came up on an application for a writ of mandamus, to compel the Board of Civil Service to rescind a resolution that Devan had wrongfully obtained a certificate. Decision was reserved.

—In the suit of Bernard Mackell, for $165 wages as coachman, Henry G. Hilton, Jr., denied in the City Court yesterday, before Justice Giegerich, that he owed the plaintiff anything, unless it was for a part of the month of November, 1895, when Mackell suddenly left his employ. The jury gave a verdict for $56 for the plaintiff.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 902—The International Trust Company of Denver, Col., appellant, vs. The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

No. 906—The Insurance Company of North America, plaintiff in error, vs. The International Trust Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

No. 149—The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—Dismissed, with costs.

No. 923—The Sun Insurance office of London, England, plaintiff in error, vs. The International Trust Company of Denver, Col.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

No. 176—William G. Ford et al., appellants, vs. The Delta and Pine Land Company et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 28.

No. 13—Amos Woodruff, trustee, et al., plaintiffs in error to the State of Mississippi et al.—Argument continued.

No. 137—Elena Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. Georgianna Porter et al.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Wednesday will be: Nos. 137, 841, 141, 142, 143, 146, 147, (and 148,) 150, 151, and 153.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

William Root vs. New-York and Pennsylvania Concentrating Works, appellant; American Exchange National Bank vs. New-York Belting and Packing Company, appellant; Continental Insurance Company vs. Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, appellant; Franz Chattel, appellant, vs. George Schreiner; People ex rel. Isaac Leroy, appellant, vs. James H. Foley. Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Michael Doherty, appellant, vs. J. J. Martin and others, Police Commissioners of New-York; People ex rel. John Hock vs. same. Orders affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

Isaac Ostrander vs. Egbert Snyder, appellant; Simon Schiver vs. Village of Johnstown, appellant. Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion below.

Greenwich Insurance Company of New-York vs. The Oregon Improvement Company and another, appellants. Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Van Brunt, Judge below.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States vs. Thomas Brennan, appellant. Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Arthur J. Robbins and another, appellants, vs. Simon Arendt. Judgment of General Term of Court of Comomn Pleas modified so as to grant a new trial, and, as so modified, affirmed, with costs to abide event.

People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company, appellant, vs. Edward Wemple. Order reversed and the relator's account submitted to the Supreme Court for the purposes stated in the opinion, without costs to either party.

People ex rel. Edison Electric Light Company, appellant, vs. Frank Campbell, Controller. Order affirmed and relator's account remitted to the Supreme Court for purposes stated in memorandum, without costs.

Herman Fromme and another, appellants, vs. William E. Grady. Order affirmed, with costs.

James J. Belden vs. Stevenson Burke, appellant. Judgment and remittitur amended after the word "affirmed," the words "on the ground that the plaintiff had actual notice of all the acts complained of."

David Thomson, trustee, vs. Lorenzo Goodwin and another. Motion to put on the calendar denied, without costs.

David B. Sickles, temporary receiver, vs. George Herold, appellant. Motion to prefer granted.

George Bliss and others vs. C. B. Fosdick and others. Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

John Courtney, Sheriff, vs. Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, appellant. Motion to dismiss denied, $10 costs.

Thomas Commerford Martin, appellant, vs. William J. Stone. Motion for resettlement denied, without costs.

William H. Flandrew, appellant, vs. Henry B. Sammond. Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Anna Devine Ritter vs. Fanny A. Devine and others, appellants. Motion for substitution granted.

William H. Schaefer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. Motion to dismiss denied, without costs.

Josephine Whittach vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company of New-York, appellant. Argued by T. S. Moore, for appellant; Thomas Darlington, for respondent.

Israel Susman vs. Grace E. Whayard, appellant. Argued by A. S. Tompkins, for appellant; Isaac H. Maynard, for respondent.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 360, 468, 416, 1,063, 465, 478, 1,093, 1,107.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Nos. 42, 74, 38, 80, 27, 70, 60, 47, 58, 61.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.

Divorces.—Nos. 2428, 2424, 2241, 2440, 2422, 2418, 2435, 2427, 2430, 2438, 2439, 2442, 2446, 2447, 2666. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1542, 1105, 1473, 1227, 1627, 1785, 1821. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 4930, 7550, 7062, 5473, 5575, 7143, 7519, 6383, 7657, 7105, 7351, 7552, 7654, 7510, 7375. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 950, 1854, 1559, 2023, 2063, 1824, 1118, 1739, 769. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1450, 1860, 1604, 1647, 2170, 599, 910, 1748, 2158. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Levine Boas, Christina Klarrmann, Harvey Scofield, Ann Harvey, William F. Foster, Susannah Parr. At 2 P. M.: Mary Rhind, Cuthbert S. Johnson, Catharine M. Battelle.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1114—Will of Isaac E. Samek, at 10:30 A. M. 993½—Will of John Bee, at 10:30 A. M. 1138—Will of Sophia Herzberg, at 10:30 A. M. 1154—Will of Sarah Ritter, at 10:30 A. M. 1123—Will of Kunigunda Bischoff, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 3827½, 932, 930, 81, 171, 372, 810, 3011½, 394, 1050½, 1053, 1054, 1062, 1064, 552, 871, 3702, 292, 3488, 3145, 999, 1000, 956, 997, 425, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 1030, 1083, 1096, 957, 1989, 1044, 1031, 1097, 1042, 1043, 1118, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1125½, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 896, 671, 642, 719, 675½, 687, 780, 844, 862, 863, 782, 3537, 678, 938, 765½, 914, 767, 925, 670, 821, 848, 17, 764, 739, 858, 865, 866, 921. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes.—3814, 3669, 3468, 3687, 3672, 3736, 3884, 3765, 3923, 3852, 4020, 4025, 3890, 3252, 4031, 3885. Clear.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—People, &c., vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company—Charles Donohue. Brady vs. Gallo—Louis F. Doyle. Best vs. Best—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Young Perfumery Company—Richard M. Henry.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Hughes—Myer S. Isaacs. Matter of Mousserone—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of East Side Bank—Charles J. Canda.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Abraham Gruger vs. Richard J. McCann—William H. Janes.

HORACE M'VICKER'S FUTURE.

Changes in New-York That May Be Caused by His Father's Death.

The death of James H. McVicker, the veteran Chicago manager, may have some important effects on the theatrical business of this city. Horace McVicker, his only son, now in Chicago attending the funeral, is the manager of Abbey's Theatre here. For a long time Horace McVicker and his father were not on the best of terms, and that was the reason why the son left Chicago and came to New-York to make his home. Up to that time he had been his father's assistant in the management of the Chicago theatre. Soon after his arrival here Henry E. Abbey engaged him to act as manager of his new theatre, and he has continued in that capacity ever since the theatre was opened to the public.

It is generally believed that Horace McVicker and his father became friends after the former had been made manager of Abbey's. At all events, they were, to all appearances, very friendly about two years ago, when the elder McVicker was in New-York on a business trip, and their relations caused a good deal of comment among theatrical people. If the quarrel was actually settled before Mr. McVicker's death the probability is that the son will be the principal heir to the father's estate, and in that case he would probably find it necessary to remain in Chicago and manage the theatre bearing his name, of which he would be the leading stockholder. In that case Abbey's Theatre here would be without a manager.

What effect Mr. McVicker's death will have on the American Theatrical Syndicate it is impossible to tell as yet. He was one of the original founders of the scheme, he, with Harry Miner and Joseph Brooks, being the chief partners in the business. Mr. Miner is in Washington, and Mr. Brooks was in Philadelphia yesterday, so that it was impossible to get the views of either on the subject. It is the general opinion, however, that Mr. McVicker's death will have no serious effect on the syndicate.

Decision Against ex-Capt. Doherty.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day, in the case of ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty of New-York City, and his wardmen, Bernard Meehan and John Hock, affirmed, with costs, the orders of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The accused men appealed from the action of the Police Commissioners of New-York City, who dismissed them from the force as a result of the exposures before the Lexow Committee. The Court of Appeals was asked to reverse the action of the General Term, which affirmed the action of the Commissioners. It was alleged that there was no legal evidence to warrant the dismissal of the men from the police force.

Doherty was dismissed on the charge of having accepted bribes from Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who kept a disorderly house in his precinct. The point of appeal was that the evidence of Mrs. Thurow was not sufficient legal evidence to warrant the Commissioners in discharging the men.

Rapid-Transit Report Filed.

The special Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to pass on the proposed plan of an underground railway as adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission filed their report in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon.

The report, which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in full on Sunday, approves the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Accompanying the report is the testimony taken at the many hearings held by the commission. It comprises 3,404 typewritten pages.

Barnum's Circus Parade.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday granted permission for the Barnum & Bailey Circus to parade through the streets the night of April 1.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer, winds becoming northeasterly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, cloudy and threatening, with rain or snow Wednesday afternoon or night, slightly warmer, winds becoming northeasterly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy, with rain or snow in southern portion Wednesday afternoon or night, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, cloudy and threatening, with rain Wednesday afternoon or night, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness, with rain by Wednesday afternoon, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds. VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with rain by Wednesday afternoon, cooler in southern portion, northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, slightly colder, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA and EASTERN FLORIDA, rain, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, rain, clearing, and colder by afternoon, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, clearing and colder, northwesterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain, clearing in western portion by afternoon, colder, northerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy and threatening, probably with rain, colder in western portion, northeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly at night. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, probably with snow, colder in southern portion, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, with light snow, northerly winds.

OHIO, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, colder in southern and western portions, northerly winds. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, colder, northerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in southeastern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, northerly winds. MISSOURI, fair and colder, northerly winds. IOWA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, northerly, shifting to southerly, winds. KANSAS, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS and ARKANSAS, fair Wednesday, cooler, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Galveston to Pensacola.

A storm of considerable energy has developed during the past twenty-four hours on the Middle Gulf coast. The area of high pressure in the northwest has extended to the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys southward to Western Texas. A belt of low pressure extends from the southern storm centre northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Heavy rains have fallen near the mouth of the Mississippi. Snow flurries are reported in the lake regions.

The temperature is lower throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the southwest. It is warmer on the Middle and South Atlantic coast and in New-England.

Rain is indicated for Wednesday on the Middle and South Atlantic coast, and in the East Gulf States, and increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow for New-England. The weather will be cloudy, possibly with rain in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region, and remains generally fair in other districts. The temperature will be higher in New-England and the Middle States, lower in the lake region, the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and higher in the Northwest.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Annual Report of the Missouri Pacific System.

A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT SHOWN

Net Earnings Show an Increase, but the Traffic of the Year Fell Short of What Had Been Expected.

In submitting his annual report of the operation of the Missouri Pacific Railway system for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, President Gould says:

"The condition of freight traffic, which in the latter part of 1894 had the appearance of approaching stability, did not reach that condition during 1895, as it had been confidently hoped it would. Lack of confidence between the different railroads west of the Mississippi River resulted in the lowering of rates in all territories in which we operate, and twice during the year, once on Texas traffic and once on Missouri River, Kansas, and Colorado traffic, business was openly sought by all lines without regard to the revenue interests of the companies. To obviate as nearly as possible the disastrous results which alone could be anticipated for the future from a continuance of such a policy, strenuous efforts have been made to better the conditions for the year 1896 by meetings held in almost continuous session for that purpose. It is hoped that the agreements and pledges that have been given in good faith will be observed and carried out, thus placing freight traffic upon a fair and remunerative basis.

"The movement of grain and flour decreased on the Missouri Pacific by 296,000 tons, and on the Iron Mountain by 148,000 tons, as compared with 1894, owing to unusually poor wheat harvests in the West. The tonnage of other agricultural products increased by 27,000 tons. In Kansas and Nebraska, the yield of wheat was very small, while that of corn was greater than that in any year since 1892. The movement of the corn crop was retarded by reason of low prices, in consequence of the crop being generally good through the United States, particularly in the Southern States. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the corn tributary to the railroads is yet to be shipped from Kansas and Nebraska, and an active movement from now on is anticipated."

The report shows a general improvement in the financial condition of the company. Following is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses:

	1895.	1894.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$22,672,004	$21,800,646	$871,358
Oper. expenses	17,021,140	16,483,476	537,664
Net earnings	5,650,864	5,317,170	333,694
Other income	4,051,881	741,439	340,442
Total income	6,732,745	6,058,600	674,136
Charges	7,822,992	7,991,965	*168,973
Deficit	390,247	1,933,356	*1,343,109

*Decrease.

The increase in earnings in 1895 over 1894 was distributed as follows: Freight, $520,406; local passengers, $156,154; through passengers, $88,191; mail, $78,021; express, $14,223; miscellaneous, $14,297. The increase in operating expenses included these items; Conducting transportation, $220,854; motive power, $83,765; maintenance of way, $104,146; maintenance of cars, $81,591; general expenses, $47,808.

PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

The Annual Gathering of Shareholders in Philadelphia.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia yesterday, being presided over by Gen. Louis Wagner. President George B. Roberts read the annual report, which was published a few days ago. The report was adopted with but one dissenting vote, which was cast by William E. Lockwood. President Roberts made a brief address upon the practicability and advantages of the new Joint Traffic Association.

A committee of seven shareholders was appointed to nominate a Board of Directors to be voted for at the annual election on the 24th inst. There was a rumor that Mr. Roberts would decline to serve another term as President, but that was denied by Vice President Green.

The official opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new bridge across the Delaware River just above Philadelphia occurred last Monday afternoon. A special train of four cars carried President Roberts, the Directors, and executive officers of the company, besides many invited persons, slowly over the great structure. Not a tremor of vibration was noticeable on the bridge. This pioneer train was cheered enthusiastically.

The work of putting down the second permanent track on the bridge and the introduction of the machinery to operate the draw will occupy about ten days, and by April 1 Chief Engineer Brown will be ready to turn over the bridge to the operating department.

For Automatic Brakes.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—A favorable report was ordered by the House Commerce Committee to-day on the Skinner bill, amending the act to promote the safety of employes and travelers by compelling railway companies to equip their cars with automatic and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes. As amended the act makes any common carrier violating the provisions of the act liable to a fine of $100 in each case. It provides that nothing in the act shall apply to trains composed of four-wheel cars, or to trains composed of eight-wheel standard logging cars where the height of the car from top of rail to centre of coupling does not exceed 25 inches, or to the locomotives used in hauling such trains when the cars and locomotives are exclusively used for the transportation of logs.

Southwestern Rate Cutting.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Southwestern roads which have been making exceptionally low rates on grain from Missouri River points to the Gulf ports, thereby diverting the traffic from the regular channel, via Chicago, to New-York, have struck a snag that may compel them to either advance the rates to Gulf ports or reduce all rates from interior points in Kansas. The

PARKS IN ESSEX COUNTY

The Extensive Plan Which Is Being Carried Out.

TO INCLUDE MANY FINE BOULEVARDS

What the Commissioners Have Already Done—Plans of the Various Towns—Work to Begin Soon.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—The Essex County Park Commission is still quietly at work acquiring land and laying its plans for the establishment of the proposed system of parks and boulevards, although it is conducting almost all its transactions through its authorized agents, whose identity is carefully obscured in order to prevent land sharks and speculators from getting possession of the land desired.

Although the Commissioners have already got possession of some 350 acres on the top of the Orange Mountains, including the famous Eagle Rock, with its surrounding grounds and superb view, they will undoubtedly purchase another large tract along the brow of the mountain, if the property owners will accept a reasonable price for the land. Hugh Mitchell, the proprietor of Crystal Lake and the hotel which bears his name, and which is located less than a quarter of a mile to the south of Eagle Rock, has been approached a number of times by men who were apparently the agents of the commission, and who wished to purchase his property. Thus far he has refused their propositions. It is also said that the commission is anxious to get possession of Verona Lake, which is just over the mountain, to the west of Montclair, and about two miles from the Rock, with which it could easily be connected in one grand park or by means of a broad boulevard.

This mountain park is to be the largest one of all the series of picturesque breathing spots which it is proposed to lay out in this county. How far south the park will extend is not known, but it is more than probable that it will be practically continued by means of a broad boulevard along the mountain bluff as far as South Orange, where the delightfully picturesque Hemlock Falls will afford an ideal spot for the location of another smaller park. To the north the big park will extend into Montclair, and as far as Van Giesen's Gap, at least. At every point along the crest of the mountain the park will be at least 200 yards in width. The work of building the boulevard along the bluff will be a big undertaking, as there are now practically no roadways in the vicinity which can be used. Much of the property which has been acquired by the commission is poorly or very confusedly described in the old deeds, and it will be necessary to resurvey much of this wild mountain property. But in a few weeks now, as soon as the weather will permit, the work on the new park will probably begin in earnest and the Summer will unquestionably see the great public work well advanced. Then the people will be able to judge with more definiteness of the intentions of the commission, which have thus far been kept such a close secret.

All this property, however, is in West Orange, and as every municipality in Essex County thinks that it ought to have a park in its midst, in return for the money it is to raise for park purposes, it is not strange that the commission is being besieged with petitions for other parks, to be located at almost every place where there is a vacant lot or a plot of ground with no valuable buildings upon it, and which could be pulled down to make way for a county park. Very few of this raft of propositions are being seriously considered. Orange and South Orange have a plan for a large park which they are industriously advertising. Montclair has an ideal tract which she is booming for park purposes, and Bloomfield and East Orange have about settled upon a park site which they would be willing to have between them if the commission would be so kind as to buy, and beautify it for them.

The suggested Orange-South Orange Park scheme is in charge of a committee composed of Carl E. Billquist, Edward V. Connett, George W. Bramwell, Dr. Henry A. Manderville, George B. Turrell, Robert Ward, Charles Pearson, Spencer Miller, James McClintock Morrow, and Walter I. McCoy. They are all South Orange residents and are practically pushing a plan first discussed by the South Orange Village Improvement Society, which is to locate the main portion of the park in the big triangle formed by Central Avenue in Orange, and Centre Street and Harrison Street, at Whelpley's junction in South Orange. Much of this large tract has not been built upon, and the property could be obtained at comparatively small figures. Through this triangular park, from the centre of its base, Central Avenue, to its apex in South Orange, it is proposed that a broad boulevard shall be constructed which shall have its continuation in Centre Street, Montrose Avenue, Mosswood Avenue, and Grove Road to South Orange Avenue, terminating right in front of Seton Hall College. At Mosswood and Tremont Avenues it is proposed to lay out a small park, extending east to Huxton Avenue, and west for another block, beyond Mosswood Avenue, and with another green just to the south, extending to Berkeley Avenue on the west, from Mosswood Avenue, where tennis courts and a general playground would be located. Just to the south of this, but to the north of Mosswood Avenue, the committee would have a larger park constructed, including a portion of Grove Road and several other curvilinear thoroughfares, and having outlets to South Orange Avenue and Centre Street. Munificent grants of land have already been offered for this park proposition by the Washington Life Insurance Company, the Montrose Syndicate, George B. Turrell, and others, and the committee is now busy getting subscriptions to a fund of $25,000 with which to purchase land which cannot be obtained by donation, so that the entire tract may be turned over to the Park Commission without cost to it, except for improvement and maintenance.

In Montclair a special park committee has been appointed, composed of William H. Powe, Frank Lord, Charles W. Anderson, W. Winslow Ames, Nathan Harrison, the Rev. Henry S. Bliss, William H. Parsons, Abram P. Haring, and James Owen, the County Engineer. This committee has selected as its ideal for a park site the lowlands lying between Lower Mountain Avenue and Cliffside Avenue and Valley Road, and on one side lying along the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. These lands are in every way suitable for the purpose and can be acquired at very small cost, although at present they are unsightly in the main and are considered by some a nuisance to the health and beauty of the town. The tract mentioned covers an area of some 100 acres, almost at the foot of the mountain incline, and in a very picturesque spot near the Montclair Athletic Club and the links of the Montclair Golf Club. The committee is diligently at work raising a fund large enough to pay for at least two-thirds of the cost of the land, so as to induce the Park Commission to consider the proposition favorably. They have already succeeded in obtaining agreements from owners to give much of the lands, in some cases to contribute from 40 to 60 per cent. of their market price, and in others to sell at a reasonably low figure. The committee wants to raise $15,000 for the project.

In Bloomfield, the Township Committee, reinforced by a number of prominent citizens, and in East Orange the Town Improvement Society, headed by ex-Judge J. Frank Fort, compose the committee which are pushing the joint park scheme of the two municipalities. The plan is to have a park boulevard run through East Orange and Bloomfield, which shall be punctuated at several places by picturesque parks, notably at the site of the abandoned East Orange Sewerage Disposal Works, which is situated right on the boundary between the two townships. This would be the principal park, and there would be another in East Orange north of Springdale Avenue, just over the line, and another in Bloomfield just over the line at the site of the old Watsessing Lake, now dry, but which it is proposed again to flood. These are all suitable and attractive spots, and advantageous options on much of the required property have been obtained.

It is understood that all of the propositions outlined above are being favorably considered by the commission before which their various attractions have been forcibly pleaded by zealous advocates. But the hundred and one other suggestions which have been sent to the Commissioners by residents of the county are not likely to get more than passing notice.

FREDERICK W. DUNTON HELD

TWO CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY PREFERRED AGAINST HIM.

Experts Examining the Books of the Suburban Company to Become Acquainted with His Methods.

Frederick W. Dunton, the promoter and formerly President of the Bank of Jamaica, L. I., was yesterday held by Police Magistrate Crane in $2,500 bonds on each of the two charges of grand larceny preferred against him by George E. Hagerman, President of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York.

The First District Police Court, in the new Criminal Court Building, in Centre Street, was well filled with the friends of Dunton, who is accused of having misappropriated $20,000, the proceeds of discounted notes of the Suburban Company. Mr. Dunton was in high spirits, and his gayety infected his friends, who made light of the whole proceeding.

Charles W. Brooke, representing President Hagerman and the officers of the Suburban Company, wanted bail fixed on both charges at a high figure, on the ground that serious felonies were charged, but after listening to the urgent pleas of John Sabine Smith, counsel for the prisoner, Magistrate Crane fixed bail at $2,500 on each charge. Bonds for the total amount, $5,000, were given by Dunton's brother-in-law, Isaac M. Kellogg of Hollis.

A corps of professional expert accountants was yesterday put at work by President Hagerman on the books of the Suburban Company for the announced purpose of digging down to the bottom of every one of Dunton's transactions while an officer of the company. President Hagerman said that all of the discounted notes of the company would be located and traced, with the idea of finding out the full history of each note in detail. As a basis for their investigations the experts were furnished with a large batch of discounted notes the proceeds of which, it is claimed, were misappropriated.

Among other notes found by the experts was one issued by the President of the Suburban Company in 1891. It was a promissory note and the full amount was to be paid to Dunton in forty days at the Holland Trust Company. The note was signed by the President of the Suburban Company, but was not attested by the Secretary and Treasurer. The indorsements on the back show this note to have passed through the Bank of Jamaica, of which Dunton was President, and also through a leading National bank of this city. The note was paid by the New-York bank and charged against the Suburban Company. On one corner of the note is written "No good."

One of the duties of the expert accountants is to find out whether this was written on the note when it was presented to the Holland Trust Company for discount, and, if so, how the note afterward came to be discounted, and subsequently paid by the check of the Suburban Company.

It was alleged yesterday by President Hagerman that a large number of the bonds of the Suburban Company were missing from the office. He said he believed the bonds had been deposited without authority with the banks in Newport, N. H.; Keene, N. H.; Jamaica, L. I., and in Massachusetts, as collateral. There were issued in all by the Suburban Company $75,000 of bonds, to cover mortgages on land which the company was buying for the purpose of developing.

Some time ago Mrs. Clark, the mother-in-law of F. W. Dunton, accused Dunton's counsel, named Van Vechten, of defrauding her of $1,200 in money. Van Vechten sued her in Queens County for slander, and recovered a verdict of $500, which he did not collect, and finally turned over to the keeping of Dunton's wife, who is said to be a woman of large means.

When Dunton failed, in August, 1893, it was found that a leading bank in this city was his creditor for $20,000. This bank was secured, as claimed by the assignee, by stock of the Bank of Jamaica, which, in turn, was secured, according to the assignee, on the above-named loan and also on its own loan of $20,000 by land on Long Island.

Some of the 2,000 stockholders of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company are said to be making inquiries as to what is to become of the money subscribed for the stock.

SPRING FLOWERS ON VIEW

SOME FINE SPECIMENS AT THE FARMERS' CLUB EXHIBITION.

New Shade in a Carnation, and a Talk About the Growing and Care of Dainty Orchids.

One of the centres of attraction at the flower exhibition of the Farmers' Club yesterday at the American Institute was a deep red carnation of a shade which has never yet been in the market, and of a size such as carnations rarely reach. This new carnation, raised by C. H. Allen, at Floral Park, L. I., was not the only thing around which admiring groups gathered.

There were some very beautiful and very rare orchids on view, exhibited by W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J., and in the course of his talk later in the afternoon, Mr. Manda set forth some ideas about orchid growing which seemed new to most of his hearers.

The Farmers' Club is the agricultural section of the American Institute, and meets the first Tuesday in each month at the institute rooms, at 115 West Thirty-eighth Street. Most of the members live out of town—on Long Island, in some other part of New-York State, or out in New-Jersey. At each meeting there is an exhibition of some kind. A month or two ago apples were shown in all colors and sizes. Spring flowers were on exhibition yesterday.

F. M. Hexamer, the President, called the meeting of the club to order yesterday to discuss "Beautiful Flowers and How to Raise Them." There were no regular speeches. Mr. Hexamer would ask any one in the audience upon whom his eyes fell to speak.

C. H. Allen talked about the beauty of flowers from the standpoint not only of a flower grower but of a lover of nature. A suggestion of Mr. Allen's which met with much favor from his audience was that New-York needed a horticultural society on the model of the one in Boston. Another change which Mr. Allen would like to see put into effect would be to have every public school provided with a flower garden.

W. A. Manda then told how orchids should be grown. It was a mistaken idea, he said, that orchid growing was a luxury in which only the wealthy could indulge.

"The average orchid," said Mr. Manda, "can be bought for from $1 to $5. The plant will bloom for from four to twelve weeks, and I have known them to last for fourteen weeks. The trouble with many would-be orchid growers is that they answer an advertisement which says that a handsome orchid can be bought for 15 cents."

A number of persons wanted to know from Mr. Manda just how orchids could be grown, and he was kept busy for some time answering questions as to the amount of water they needed, and what kind of a place was best for them.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Lord and Lady Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. Onativia, Mr. and Mrs. George Schaefer, and Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Auerbach were passengers by the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, which sailed for Bremen yesterday.

Among those who have been booked for the Majestic, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, are Mr. and Mrs. G. Herbert Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Miss Mabel Irving Jones, W. G. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. V. Turner, Mr. and Mrs H. R. Yates, A. H. Van Brunt, and E. R. Tyler.

The St. Louis will have among her passengers for Southampton W. I. Black, United States Consul at Nuremburg; Henry C. Carpenter, United States Consul at Fürth; Capt. R. E. Impey of the United States Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tilt, and Miss Estelle Tilt.

Mr. Goodman Declared Elected.

The Board of Aldermen met as the Board of County Canvassers yesterday and made the formal declaration that in the recent special election in the Seventeenth Assembly District, Francis J. Goodman had been duly elected and would be recorded his certificate. Mr. Goodman is a Tammany Democrat.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Both the Auction Rooms Thronged Yesterday.

MANY PARCELS PUT UP FOR SALE

Over Half a Million Dollars of Property Sold—To-day's List Includes the Osborne Apartment House.

Yesterday was a big day for the auction rooms where real estate is sold. Not in several years were as many different pieces of property offered. Forty-nine parcels in all were scheduled for sale. The interest taken in the sales was also something out of the common. The room at 111 Broadway was so thronged at noon that it was well-nigh impossible for a person to move in it. The sales were of different kinds, but mainly voluntary ones by order of executors. Most of the property offered was sold, and usually at fair prices. Exclusive of the property bid in, the total realized in the auction rooms was $549,250.

The greater number of the sales were at 111 Broadway, where eight auctioneers held forth. Here Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold by executor's order the southwest corner of William and Frankfort Streets, a five-story brick business building, 22.50 by 57.25 by 24.25 by 58. It rents for $4,000 per year. Bidding began at $35,000, and was pushed up to $54,000, at which figure the property was knocked down to William C. Orr for a client.

Many parcels were in the list offered by Mr. Philip A. Smyth, consisting of property belonging to the estate of the late Maurice O'Brien. The first on the list, the five-story tenement at 92 East Broadway, north side, between Market and Pike Streets, 25 by 80, was disposed of at private sale to J. Goldman at $31,750.

Next came the five-story iron and brick business building 345 and 347 Grand Street, south side, 43.9 feet east of Ludlow Street, 43.9 by 75. This was bid in at $69,500. The adjoining five-story brick and stone tenement 56 Ludlow Street, 25 by 87.6, was sold to A. Hochster at $29,025. The five-story brick and stone flat 210 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, was sold to R. J. Lewis for a client at $26,550. A. M. Baumann secured, at $5,725, the three-story brick and frame dwelling 130 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 66.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.10. J. H. McGurk obtained, for $18,650, the five-story brick and stone tenement 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.10. Two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of the Boulevard, were sold to William T. Lahey at $7,000 each. A plot 97.1½ by 104.11, on the south side of West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, was sold to Max Marx at $13,300.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Walter N. Wood, at $27,500, the five-story limestone double apartment house 315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold to A. W. Ahrens, at $18,100, the property at 262 West Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with four-story frame tenement in front and three-story frame tenement in rear.

Mr. William Kennelly conducted several sales. To Arthur Blue, at $17,900, he sold the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 115 East Tenth Street, north side, 223 feet east of Third Avenue, 21 by 94 6-10. To Caroline Keller, at $14,400, he sold the three-story brick and frame building, with store, 85 Ninth Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100. To William J. Riker, at $30,300, he sold the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 141 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 106.6; and to the same, at $10,500, the lot in the rear, 20.10 by 100, facing on West Fifteenth Street. Mandelbaum & Lewine secured, at $17,800, the five-story brick building 60 Pearl Street, north side, 47.5 feet west of Coenties Alley, 19.6 by 82.9 by 17.9 by 82.11. W. Lawrence and Miss Mary T. Lawrence obtained, at $7,950, a farm of 225 acres at Mastic, Suffolk County, with frontage on Great South Bay, and two dwellings and barns.

Under foreclosure Mr. William Kennelly sold to the plaintiff, E. Ritzema De Grove, at $18,000 each, the two five-story brownstone flats 341 and 343 East Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 173 feet west of First Avenue, each 27 by 100.5.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold under foreclosure to Annie Velasky, a second mortgagee, the three-story brick tenement 212 Clinton Street, east side, 84 feet north of Madison Street, 16.1 by 70.6 by 16 by 70.5½.

The Sheriff sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Harris Rosenthal, at $36,000, the five-story brick tenement at the northwest corner of Delancey and Lewis Streets, 25 by 100. He also sold under execution, at $800, to the People's Bank, the judgment creditor, the right, title, and interest of John A. Wallace to the northwest corner of Fox and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, 88.60 by 78.67 by 113.18 by 115.5.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Solomon Schwartz, at $27,000, the five-story brick tenement 60 Montgomery Street, west side, 50 feet south of Monroe Street, 25 by 93.4.

At 59 Liberty Street Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to W. J. Duffy, at $12,300, the lot, 120.11 by 25, on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, extending northerly from the centre line of the closed One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; to R. S. Tracy, at $48,000, the four-story brick tenement 582 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-second Street, 20 by 80; to Adler & Herrman, at $22,000 and $20,250, respectively, the adjoining similar buildings 584 and 586 Ninth Avenue; to E. L. Louis, at $19,300, the two-story frame building 588 Ninth Avenue, 20.4 by 80; and to Adler & Herrman, at $21,250, the one-story frame building 363 West Forty-second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 120.4.

Mr. Charles Martin has sold for Mary Hogan, at $14,250, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 425 West Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for James B. Gillie, at $26,000, the three-story and basement dwelling 157 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.6 by 50 by 102.2.

The sales at auction set down for to-day include a number of voluntary offerings by Messrs. Philip A. Smyth, William Kennelly, and R. V. Harnett & Co. The latter will offer, at 59 Liberty Street, the magnificent Osborne apartment house, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. In the following detailed list the sales announced will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Philip M. Leakin, referee, leasehold of triangular plot at northwest corner of New-Chambers and Chestnut Streets, 34.4 by 44.11 by 31, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,465.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sales, as follows: No. 302 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 64 feet east of Second Avenue, 18 by 51.2, three-story and basement brownstone flat; also 244 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, near Eighth Avenue, 15 by 98.9, four-story English basement brick dwelling; also 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, near Seventh Avenue, 23.5 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick double tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear; also 248 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, near Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: Three lots, each 25 by 100, on north side of Inwood Street, west of Prescott Avenue; also, eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street and four adjoining in rear on south side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue; also leasehold of 734 Eighth Avenue, east side, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, 18.9 by 100, four-story brick apartment, with stores.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, King's Bridge Hotel property, thirteen lots and two plots, with 100 feet front on Broadway, and extending to bulkhead line, with buildings sixteen lots, eight on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and eight in the rear on One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: The Osborne apartment house, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, 150 by 100.5, eleven stories high in front and sixteen stories in rear; also adjoining lot on Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5; also 309 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 161 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 628 and 630 West Fifty-first Street, a one-story frame office and coal bin, by the Astor estate, owner; cost, $1,800.

Forest Avenue, east side, 230 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a one-story frame store, by Ann Tyrrell of Tinton Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

No. 329 Rivington Street, a three-story brick stable and dwelling, by Almira Heaward of 582 Lafayette Avenue, owner; cost, $6,500.

No. 417 East Seventy-fifth Street, a one-story frame blacksmith's shop, by Edward F. German of 417 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Street, south side, 185 feet east of Avenue B, (Westchester,) a one-story frame stable, by Thomas E. Horn, owner; cost, $100.

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, six five-story brick flats, by Platt & Marie of 102 West Eighty-first Street, owners; cost, $108,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, by Felice Cimillo of 2,427 Arthur Avenue, owner, a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Central Park West, eight four-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, by Peter Wagner of 372 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Robert Wallace of 320 West Seventieth Street, owners; cost, $160,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Avenue C, by the Eagle Pencil Company, alterations to a one-story stone and brick factory; cost, $1,500.

No. 51 West Thirty-third Street, by Fannie E. D. Story, alterations to a three-story and basement brick apartment house; cost, $2,500.

No. 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, by John McCabe of Newark, N. J., alterations to a four-story brick store and studio building; cost, $10,000.

No. 777 Sixth Avenue, by Pompeo Maresi of 146 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and store; cost, $5,000.

No. 68 Orchard Street, by the Tillotson estate, 51 West Thirty-sixth Street, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $3,000.

No. 140 West Forty-second Street, by the Standard Press Company of New-Brunswick, N. J., alterations to a four-story office and studio brick building; cost, $2,500.

No. 156 Bowery, by Luder Reinken of 40 Bowery, alterations to a four-story dwelling and store, brick; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, northeast corner of Pleasant Avenue, by the City of New-York, alterations to a five-story brick schoolhouse; cost, $3,000.

No. 425 Eighth Avenue, by Diedrick Wilkens of 425 Eighth Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $500.

No. 424 Fifth Avenue, by Margaret Switzer of 424 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 226 and 228 Wooster Street, also 215 and 217 Greene Street, by James P. Kernochan, alterations to a six-story brick factory and salesrooms; cost, $250.

No. 82 Macdougal Street and 134 West Houston Street, by the N. Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, alterations to two three-story and basement brick dwellings and stores; cost not given.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 10.

108TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Esther Many to Lillie R. Stern. $12,500

WEST 142D AV and 143D ST, s w corner, 25.2x100; Eliza Jacobs, individually, and as executrix of Aaron Jacobs, to Rebecca Mayer 17,000

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard or Drive, 25x80.11; Annie F. Raymond to Isabelle N. Leo 5,000

123D ST, 209 West: Catharine Sauer to P. Walton Alms 1

146TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s e corner, 100x99.11; Albert M. Patterson, executor, of Mary M. Patterson, deceased, to Alexander McDowell 1

136TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 87.8x99.11x irregular; George M. Leinecker and wife to James Noble and another 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Ida L. Jenkins and another to Frederic R. Coudert and another ... 32,000

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 13th St, 25x100; Frederick Shortmeier, Jr., and wife to August H. Fitschen 4,000

INTERIOR LOT, 100 ft n of 165th St, and 74.5 ft w of Sheridan Av, runs n 25.6 x e 25.3 x s 25.6 to w 25.3; Jane McAdam and husband to Peter Benz ... 750

166TH ST, s w s, 252.9 ft s e of Washington Av, 22.3x100; William Volkwein to William Doepp 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 59.2x100; Harry Overington and wife to John H. Metzler 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 40 ft s of 150th St, 20x52; James W. Ogden and wife to George Chappell 5,000

LOTS 254 and 255, map of East Morrisania; John Diehl, Jr., to John Diehl ... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lot 39, map of property of William E. M. Zborowski on Webster and Crestline Avs, 23d and 24th Wards; Charles F. Jenne and wife to Emil Peter 2,526

LOT 357, map of Section B Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Paul Mayer 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 216 ft s of Fitch St, 54x150; Elizabeth R. Johnston to Patrick Curley 6,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, proposed, e s, 221.1 ft n from curve on road opposite Monument L. I. 124, 39x irregular; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Ralph O. Ives, trustee 3,000

BRONX RIVER ROAD and Willard St, n w corner, 26.7x105.3x225x96.1; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Edward M. Scudder 575

BRONX RIVER ROAD, w s, 26.7 ft n of Willard St, 26.7x114.5x25x105.3; same to same 425

LISBON and Cadiz Places, s w corner, 50 x100, 24th Ward; George Chappell and wife to James W. Ogden 2,500

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 83.2 ft n of King's Bridge Av, 150.1x96.5x150x100; Joseph Fettretch and wife to Adelaide A. Yeandle 1

PLOTS 3, 14, 483, and 484, map of Arden property in East Chester and Westchester; Lily L. Shirmer to Perley S. Crozier 2,692

SPRING ST, 152; Henry Kast and wife to Louis Kast and wife 1

RAILROAD AV, n s, 75 ft w of Seaview Av, 50x100; James J. Hughes to Matthew W. Hughes 1

MAP OF PELHAM PARK, 650 lots in various blocks; Geo. P. Shirmer and wife to Perley S. Crozier 1

WEST ST, e s, Lot 55, Map of the Corporation of the City of New-York, 22.3x77.3 x21.5x88.2; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Eben Hatfield 1

BEDFORD ST, n w corner of Downing st, 90x92.7; Edward Judson and wife to Isaac L. Smith 1

6TH AV, n w s, 24.8 ft s w of 27th St, 49.4x100xirregular; Louis S. Brush and others to Edward J. King, Jr. 134,750

20TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x92; Sarah McCaul to Rachel Murray 12,500

35TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x 98.9; George Landon, referee, to Edward Brenen 7,000

27TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Marie J. Hoffman to Alexander J. Ross 1

51ST ST, 347 West; Franziska Moskoski to Sereno D. Bonfels 1

82D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 129.4x irregular to 83d St; William A. Smith, as executor, to Godfrey Knoche 25,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,459; John H. Parker to John H. Eidlemeyer 1

58TH ST, 344 East; Sender Jarmulowsky and wife to Abraham Siegel 1

112TH ST, 122 East; Leonhard Halbersted and wife to Max Cohen 9,000

108TH ST., n s, 221 ft w of 4th Av, 17x 100.11; Philip Lahm to Eugenie Lahm.. 1

ALBANY ST, n s, 52 ft w of Washington St, 26x98; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Maltilda Jackson 10

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; John C. Hegelein and wife to Frederick Beck and another 10

107TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 18.11x 100.11; Robert C. Embree, as trustee, and Robert I. Nevin to Herman Kahrs.. 4,000

WILLIAM ST, 15, 17, and 19; Walter Cutting, as executor, to James De W. Cutting 115,000

ATTORNEY ST, 17; Samuel Horenstein and others to Louis Lichtschein 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abram Brodke and wife to Louis Lichtschein 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Lichtschein and wife to Esther Many 1

12TH ST, 259 and 261 West; also n s of 12th St, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x98.9; William C. Wilson, referee, to Leopold Gusthal 2,000

10TH AV, n w s, Lot 599, map of lands of C. C. Moore; Henry F. Strodtmann and wife to Louise Schultz 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Gottgen and another, executors and trustees, to Louise Schultz 61,000

BOULEVARD, w s, 64.2 ft s of 74th St, 28.2x113.5x25x105.9; Anna H. Milderberger to Austin Hall and another 32,000

53D ST, 63 East; Annie G. De Castro to Euphemia A. Hawes 1

TOPPING ST, w s, n of 173d St, 50x100; Amalie Boldt to Gustave H. Kornemann 1

Recorded Leases.

BEVERFORDEN, G. F. C., to John Luhrman; 379 Bleecker St, 3 years $900

FLEMING, Charles L., to Joseph Eagan; 503 Canal St, 2 years 1,092

KENNEDY, William J., to Isidor Lind; 93 Wooster St, store, 1 year 288

KUBNER, Magdalena, to Frank Lagrotte; 157 East Houston St, 3 years 432

LEGGAT, Richard J., to Louis Levinson; 122 Hudson St, 1 year 1,250

LYNCH, Thomas, to H. F. Fox; 296 10th Av, 5 years 1,500

POPE, Martha R., to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company; 16 Cliff St and 241 Pearl St, 3 years 7,000

SCHAEFER, Christine, to Valentine Becker; 83 2d St, 5 years 1,200

STURGES, Thomas T., and others to Alfred Walton; 509 5th Av, 17 years...$10,000 to 15,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, George, to Manhattan Railway Company and another; 213 East 54th St, bond security $800

BENZ, Peter, to George W. McAdam; n s of 165th St, 50.4 ft w of Sheridan Av, 2 years 500

BOGERT, Henry K., and wife to Horace Porter and others, trustees for Mary E. Porter; 728 East 138th St, 1 year 1,500

CUTTING, James DeW., to Anna Woerishofer; 15, 17, and 19 William St, 69-189 part, 3 years 40,000

COLE, Jonas, to Constance De H. Carr; s s of 34th St, 101.3 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 7,000

CASSIDY, Peter A., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 109th St and 1st Av, n w corner, 3 years 12,000

COHEN, Max, to Daniel Riedmann; 122 East 112th St, 5 years 6,500

CURLEY, Patrick, to Elizabeth R. Johnston; w s of Washington Av, 216 ft s of Fitch St, 3 years 4,000

CHAPPELL, George, to James W. Ogden; w s of Cauldwell Av, 40 ft s of 156th St, 5 years 500

CROSIER, Perley S., to George P. Shirmer; Lots 1 to 6, Block 6, map of Pelham Park, (see deed,) 3 years 72,945

DOEBELE, George, and another to John C. Stein; s s of 6th St, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, lease 3,500

FOLZ, Frederick, and wife to Rosa E. Rainsford; s s of Retreat Av, 100 ft e of Henry St, 3 years 18,000

FIGUERA, Albert V., and others to Mary A. C. Wheeler; s s of 134th St, 400.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100, 5 years 3,000

CLINTON ST, 150; Minnie Glick to the United States Trust Company of New-York, 3 years 28,000

GAINES, Furman V., to John Yule; s w corner of Columbus Av and 109th St, 2 years 11,000

HEPBURN, John, and wife to David D. Master; 18 Chestnut St, ½ part, 3 years. 850

HALL, Austin, and George O. Hall to Anna H. Mildeberker; w s of Boulevard, 64.1 ft s of 74th St, 3 years 10,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York; Lot 55, map of property of New-York City, in 9th Ward, 5 years 15,000

HURRY, Randolph, and wife to Mabel I. Jones; 242 Lexington Av, 3 years.... 22,500

HART, Joel L., to Ray Heller; n s of 123d St, 246.6 ft w of 3d Av, demand.. 1,650

HAFEMANN, John O. M., and wife to Hiram R. Bates and another; n s of 135th St, 350 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 16,000

JACKSON, Matilda, to Simon P. Flannery; n s of Albany St, 52 ft w of Washington St, 2 years 3,000

KRUMWIEDE, Henry W., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; e s of 8th Av, 60.5 ft n of 52d St, 5 years.. 17,000

KAST, Louis, and wife to same; 152 Spring St, 1 year 10,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to William A. Smith, executor of George Jones; n s of 82d St, 100 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years 20,500

KAHNS, Herman, to Robert C. Embree; n s of 109th St, 245 ft e of 1st Av, demand 3,000

KRUPP, Felix, to Marx and Moses Ottinger; Morningside Av East, s e corner of 117th St, 1 month 4,000

SAME and wife to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees of Jackson S. Schultz; same property, 3 years 39,000

LAUGHRAN, Joseph A., to Mary E. Clark; w s of Manhattan St, 203.4 ft n w of 125th St, demand 1,000

LARSEN, Andrew, and wife and Didrick Sakariasker to Dimock & Finck Company; w s of Tiffany St, 206 ft n of 160th St, notes 2,800

MEYER, Isaac T., and wife to John Bigelow and others, executors of Samuel J. Tilden; s s of 89th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 25,000

MURRAY, Rachel, to Sarah McCaul; s s of 20th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years. 5,500

METZLER, John H., to Harry Overington; e s of Courtlandt Av, 118.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year 5,000

METZLER, Annie M., to Harry Overington; s s of Tremont Av, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, 6 months 1,000

METZLER, Annie M., to Harry Overington; e s of Villa Av, 100.4 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 6 months 800

ODELL, Hammond, to Alexander Maitland and another, trustees for Eliza L. Dwight; 11th Av, n w corner of 186th St, 3 years 2,500

PARKER, John H., to Frank A. Seitz; n s of 94th St, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 8,000

RUSSELL, Archibald O., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 32 and 34 East 57th St, 3 years 80,000

RITTMANN, Frederick, and wife to Alfred A. Keller; Lot 475, map Section A Vyse estate, 3 years 2,000

SAMUEL, Lewis S., to Frederick Berenberick; 431 Canal St, 5 years .....

SAYS X RAYS ARE NOT NEW

Views of Dinshar Pestonjee Ghadially, the Indian Scientist.

PRINCIPLE AN OLD ONE, HE DECLARES

The "Parsee Edison" Says Many Discoveries Are Made in His Country—His Plans Here.

Dinshar Pestonjee Ghadially, known in India as the "Parsee Edison," late electrician to his Highness Maharaj Rana Sahib of Dholpur, Central India, and also late Telephone Superintendent of Dholpur State, is in this city on a tour of the world.

It was Dinshar who electrified the members of the Aldine Club Monday night, on the occasion of their jubilee reception, by impromptu remarks, in the course of which he said the principle of the Röntgen X rays was not new in the East.

Dinshar yesterday explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES his name and the Parsee system of nomenclature. "Dinshar" is his own name. It means "Emperor of Religion." "Pestonjee" is his father's name. It means "One with the Holy Body." "Ghadially" explains his occupation. It means watchmaker.

"A Parsee reading my visiting card," he explained, "would know all about me. He would read 'Dinshar, the son of Pestonjee, the watchmaker.'"

The Parsee is of slight build, and below the average height. He wears a small black mustache, and his coal-black hair and eyebrows and dark Indian skin are relieved by the large, soft, glowing black eyes common to the East. He talks excellent English, fluent and grammatical. Although not yet twenty-three years old, he has been a lecturer six years on a variety of deep subjects connected with electricity, magnetism, odic force, heat, light, and various phases of the vital forces.

His father, a leading repairer of chronometers in Bombay, being of orthodox views, was opposed to his son's enthusiastic study of electricity and kindred subjects.

"My father went to bed at 10 o'clock," he said. "I used then to creep into the room and begin my studies. I worked all night, and when my father rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, I retired to sleep for three hours."

Dinshar's ardor was unquenchable. During the lonely hours of the night he worked away at the manuscript of a book which was to be the first fruits of his studies. His father knew nothing of it. At length it was finished—thirty-two thousand pages in thirty-one chapters, the work of six years and the result of untiring effort. But it shared a fate similar to that which overtook the second volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution." The index was already in the hands of the publishers when the body of the work was stolen with Dinshar's valise at the station of Hyderabad, and nothing has been heard of it since.

Dinshar is not only a Parsee. He is a Zoroastrian. He wears a gold medal of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and is a member of those numerous societies of India and the East which believe that there are latent in man forces of a kind that can raise him to the condition and power of a god, if properly cultivated and developed.

He never leaves his head uncovered, wearing a Parsee turban by day, and a tight-fitting skull cap at night. The magnetic extremities of the body he believes should always be covered, so as to prevent the loss of vital magnetism, which is otherwise always passing out of the body and being wasted.

"From time immemorial," he said, sitting on the edge of his bed in his cosey quarters, "India has been the home of spiritual culture and spiritual discovery. Most of the discoveries, so called, of modern Western science, were known in the East ages before. They were laughed at and ridiculed by the scientists of the West, until, forced finally to take note of them, they changed their names and paraded them as their own discoveries. Mesmerism and hypnotism, known for several thousand years in India, offer an eloquent example of this.

"The X rays; yes! They are wonderful, indeed, and I am probably the first Parsee to hear of them, for when I left India two months ago, there was no knowledge abroad of the discovery.

"The X ray is a lower manifestation of the astral light on the physical plane, and as such has long been known to Eastern oculists.

"The fourth dimension of matter, or the ultra-gaseous state, otherwise known as the ultra-magnetic state, or the radiant medium, exists everywhere. In the East we have always believed in it. It even exists in the pores of matter, and is capable of permeating the most solid body, so called. Were this medium not existent, what is cohesion or repulsion? What is gravity? For, without the combining energy of the ultra-gaseous particles, and without their correlative affinity, the whole mass of the world would disintegrate and fall to pieces.

"It has been known all along that light is capable of traveling without air, for the atmosphere extends only some 200 miles above the earth. But light cannot travel without vibrations, and the astral light is the vibrations of that ethereal medium which brings the light to our atmosphere.

"Some persons ask, Why can't we see that vibration? Why is it that the Eastern adepts can show to us that light as ordinary light, &c.? I ask, Has any Western scientist ever seen electricity moving? I might as well say, Let them show it to me or I will not believe in electricity. 'Ah! but it appeals to other senses,' you say. 'We see the effects of electricity even if we do not see it moving.' Remember, then, electricity is a physical agent. The astral light is an ethereal agent. Physical forces can be recognized by physical means; astral, or ethereal, forces can only be recognized by the ethereal eye, which is only to be developed after passing a certain stage of vigorous mental culture.

"The East has never known in its physical bearing the Röntgen X ray, but has known the very principle that guides it. The Eastern masters of the occult knew the fundamental, hidden, occult principle of the rays. Nobody has ever seen these rays, and they are physical. How can you, then, expect to see the rays which are far more ethereal? It is quite impossible. If you wish to see such things as the students of Eastern yoga see, there is only one thing you can do. That is to develop the latent powers in your own self.

"It seems to me that those who study electricity and magnetism cannot but be convinced that even some physical effects of electricity remain up to this time unexplained. The time will perhaps come when these unknown things will be recognized and acknowledged as working forces; when the Western scientists will lay aside some of their prejudices and, with an unbiased mind, study the religious and spiritual side of the East, which has ever been and ever will remain the land of mystery."

Dinshar's eyes gleam and flash when he talks, and his face illumines with the ardor of unquenchable enthusiasm.

Before going to San Francisco, on his way back to India, he will deliver lectures in this city. In India, his lectures have included such subjects as "Expenditure of Vital Energy, or, a Comparison Between the East and the West"; "Influence of the Solar System on Man," "Sound, an Ethereal Force," "Odic Force; or Ultra Magnetism, and the Doctrines of Zoroaster"; "Man as Master of Electricity," "Suicide, a Vice of the Present Day"; "The Magic Power of Words and Incantations," and "Thought is Energy and Will is Power."

"I have come here," he said, "to learn physical powers and to show to the people the existence of spiritual powers."

Dinshar is an ardent admirer of Tesla, with whom he has a slight acquaintance, and of Edison. "Only I pity them," he said, laughing, "because they don't get time even to eat or to enjoy the luxuries of life."

Dinshar was the first lecturer on electric light in India. He says if Tesla were to go there the people would make a hero of him.

NIKOLA TESLA DISCUSSES X RAYS.

Important Results of Experiments with Roentgen's Discovery.

The Electrical Review will publish to-day a communication from Nikola Tesla, describing, for the first time, his interesting experiments in radiography. The scientific world has been awaiting an expression of opinion from Mr. Tesla, who began his experiments within half an hour after the news of Prof. Röntgen's discovery was cabled to this country.

In connection with Mr. Tesla's communication, The Electrical Review will print two remarkable radiographs. One shows the right shoulder of a man taken through his clothing, a plate of glass three-sixteenths of an inch thick, and two inches of wood. This radiograph, which was made at a distance of four feet from the source of the X rays, shows the ribs, shoulder bones, and bones of the upper arm.

The other radiograph shows a copper wire bent to form the word "Röntgen," and was made at a distance of eleven feet from the wooden slide covering the sensitized plate.

Mr. Tesla says the rarefaction of Crookes tubes used in these experiments may be increased by electrical means to any degree desirable—far beyond that obtainable by mechanical appliances. In regard to the nature of X rays, he says:

"I am getting more and more convinced that we have to deal with a stream of material particles, which strike the sensitive plate with great velocities. Taking as a basis the estimates of Lord Kelvin on the speed of projected particles in a Crookes bulb, we arrive easily, by the employment of very high potentials, to speeds of as much as a hundred kilometers a second.

"Now, again, the old question arises: Are the particles from the electrode or from the charged surface generally, including the case of an external electrode, projected through the glass or aluminum walls, or do they merely hit the inner surface and cause particles from the outside of the wall to fly off, acting in a purely mechanical way, as when a row of ivory balls is struck? So far, most of the phenomena indicate that they are projected through the wall of the bulb, of whatever material it may be, and I am seeking for still more conclusive evidence in this direction.

"It is now demonstrated beyond any doubt that small metallic objects or bony or chalky deposits can be infallibly detected in any part of the body."

Mr. Tesla has also secured radiographs showing the bony structure of birds and rabbits, even to the hollow of the bones. He has secured a radiograph of a rabbit after an hour's exposure in which not only every detail of the skeleton is visible, but also a clear outline of the abdominal cavity, location of the lungs, and the fur are shown. Radiographs of large birds show the feathers distinctly.

In another instance, an exposure of forty minutes gave a radiograph of the human skull, showing clearly not only the outline, but the cavities of the eye, chin, cheek, nasal bones, the lower jaw, and connections to the skull, the flesh, and even the hair. Mr. Tesla concludes his communication as follows:

"By exposing the head to a powerful radiation, strange effects have been noted. For instance, I find that there is a tendency to sleep and the time seems to pass away quickly. There is general soothing effect, and I have felt a sensation of warmth in the upper part of the head. An assistant independently confirmed the tendency to sleep and a quick lapse of time.

"Should these remarkable effects be verified by men with keener sense of observation, I shall still more firmly believe in the existence of material streams penetrating the skull. Thus it may be possible by these strange appliances to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body.

"Röntgen advanced modestly his results, warning against too much hope. Fortunately, his apprehensions were groundless, for, although we have to all appearances to deal with mere shadow projections, the possibilities of the application of his discovery are vast. I am happy to have contributed to the development of the great art he has created."

BROOKLYN'S STREETS AND ASHES.

Bids for Their Sweeping and Removal for Three Years Made Public by Commissioner Willis.

Bids were received yesterday by City Works Commissioner Willis for cleaning Brooklyn's streets and collecting ashes for three years, beginning April 1, 1896. Separate bids were presented for each year.

The following list of bids was made public. The three amounts specified are for the respective years 1896, 1897, and 1898. The bids for street cleaning indicate the rate per mile. There are 403 miles of streets in Brooklyn to be cleaned:

Peter Feeley—Streets, $18, $19, $20; ashes, $225,000, $235,000, $250,000.

W. P. Sturges—Streets, $19.90 each year; ashes, $239,000, $225,000, $270,000.

James Dunne and Joseph A. McGarry—Streets, $20 each year; ashes $225,000, $240,000, $250,000.

John O'Grady and Hugo S. Blake—Streets, $19 each year; ashes, $219,000, $229,000, $239,000.

J. P. Cranford & Sons—Streets, $21.60 each year; ashes, $245,000, $260,000, $280,000.

J. W. Tumbridge—Streets, $19.95 each year; ashes, $245,000, $260,000, $280,000.

McKeever Brothers—Streets, $17.70 each year; ashes, $220,000, $229,000, $249,000.

John H. O'Rourke—Streets, $23 each year; ashes, $240,000, $245,000, $250,000.

Edward S. Scott—Streets, $23 each year; ashes, $250,000, $267,000, $280,000.

Michael J. Dady—Streets, $21 each year; ashes, $250,000, $267,000, $280,500.

Daniel Doody and Thomas Frazier—Streets, $16.50 each year; ashes, $260,000, $280,000, $300,000.

It is thought that McKeever Brothers may secure the contract. It will not be decided, however, for a week. Robert Furey is the present contractor.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY.

It Will Not Be a Stock Organization After the Present Season.

It is practically settled that the present will be the last season of the Lyceum Theatre Company as a stock organization. Daniel Frohman has about come to the conclusion that the time has come to abandon the notion of running a stock company, and to select actors and actresses to fit a play rather than to have a play written to fit a company. That is the way in which business is conducted in England, and that is the way in which Mr. Frohman proposes to conduct it after the present season has closed.

This does not mean that Mr. Frohman will have no stock actors. He cannot help himself, so far as that is concerned, just now, for several of the Lyceum company hold contracts which have not yet expired. These contracts, of course, will be kept, but no more will be signed except for short terms, or during the run of a play. Isabel Irving, Mr. Hackett, and a number of the present company will continue in the organization under their contracts. Mr. Le Moyne's term expires on May 1, and he proposes to engage himself for job work to any manager in the future.

Mr. Frohman will call his company, as heretofore, "The Lyceum Stock Company," but it will not be the same as it has been in the past. No repertory company will be sent out this coming Summer, but instead, a specially selected company will go out to play "The Prisoner of Zenda," and when the regular season opens at the Lyceum next Fall, it will be with a company specially engaged to play the piece which has been selected for the opening. This change of policy has been in contemplation by Mr. Frohman for a long time. Its adoption will reduce the stock companies in this city to two—Daly's and the Empire.

LIVELY COCKFIGHT IN A MUSIC HALL.

Combat Begun on the Stage and Continued on a Box Rail.

Carl Hertz, the illusionist in the Music Hall part of the Olympia, has a collection of animals which, although housed together at every performance, cannot be called a happy family. The animals are used in what Mr. Hertz calls a Noah's ark illusion.

The ark, which is set on glass legs, is about six feet long, six feet wide, and four feet high. The performer first shows that it is empty, and then he proceeds to extract from it—all alive—two game cocks, a pig, a dog, a cat, half a dozen pigeons, two ducks, a goose, a turkey, and a peacock. Then the ark falls apart, revealing to the astonished spectators a woman.

The cat and the dog have frequent differences, the poor pig is a victim most of the time, but the game cocks, true to their inbred sporting proclivities, are making trouble all the time. One of them is brown, the other white.

As soon as they were released from the ark a few nights ago they went at each other like furies. The dog barked and rushed excitedly around. Finally, he bit the pig in the ear, and the porker's squeals added to the confusion.

The brown game cock was faring badly. Suddenly he turned tail and flew to the rail of the first tier proscenium box. His white enemy was after him in a second, and on the rail they went at it again with beak and spur, while the women who occupied the box screamed and fled. The conflict was carried to the floor of the box, and would undoubtedly have been to the death had not several waiters separated the birds and driven them down the stairs to the stage where they were promptly caged.

YALE AT HENLEY.

Yale is a university in the full sense of that term, with about 2,500 students ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-three years, with half a dozen Faculties, including medicine, law, theology, the applied sciences, fine arts, and music. She draws her matriculants from every State in the Union, and is in every other respect representative of our country. She shares with, perhaps, four other seats of learning the honor of being in the front rank of American universities, and, while not so full of years as Oxford or Cambridge, still she can point back to two centuries of uninterrupted usefulness—and to a list of graduates whose biographies would embody the most precious chronicle of the progress we have made as Englishmen and as Americans.

All this I put down here, though it may be repetition to an American, but it may be new to the many English who will read THE TIMES to learn what sort of men might these Yale men be, who now propose to fight them on the Henley course in July of 1896. And our British cousins have a right to ask this question, for they are a people who love sport for its own sake, who habitually keep their pores open by constant athletic exercise; who box, and row, and run, and hunt, kick football, sail boats, play polo, and all sorts of games—not merely for the sake of recording a victory, but mainly for the sake of the contest itself. The moment their rivers are free from ice, they are alive with yachts, skiffs, and every craft that will float. At Oxford, and Cambridge it appeared to me that every man of the place, from the oldest Don to the greenest undergraduate, was out at some sport for the bulk of each afternoon. For miles around London every green acre appeared to be in perpetual service to innumerable clubs representing golf, cricket, football, and tennis. Many a Saturday have I sailed my canoe on the Thames when the water has been thick with the roughest class of Londoners, enjoying themselves after their own fashion, when the river was so crowded with boats that a nimble man might almost cross by leaping from one to the other. On such days as these the genuine sportsman need never fear that he will be annoyed by roughs, for the English rough is always something of a sportsman; and, for that matter, should you fall foul of English roughs, you may be reasonably sure of fair play; at least, you will not have to fight more than one at a time.

We Americans are not a sporting people—at least not by any means to the same extent. In my Yale days, when I treated rowing as the most serious object of my life, I calculated that not more than 10 per cent. of the university habitually exercised enough to generate a healthy perspiration. We had, of course, the university eight and the several class crews, the baseball teams of the several classes, &c., but outside of these subsidized organizations there was very little general athletic exercise in college. The Faculty frowned upon boating as something opposed to the original purposes of the Mayflower enterprise, and men who became conspicuous in their boats became quite as surely targets for the tutors. Prof. Richards was a notable exception, a sportsman through and through, but in the Faculty at large I can scarcely recall a professor or tutor who felt daily need of a good warming up in a boat or on the cinder path.

In the face of this it seems absurd to insist that we are a nation of sportsmen, yet that is just what we are. Our natural impulses have been drilled down by generations of Puritan ancestors, and much diluted by a vast immigration of aliens who care nothing for aught but money; still, down deep in our nature is the something that whispers to us whenever we have a fine day, "Go out on the water, out into the mountains; stretch your muscles, sweat out your pores, stop being a money machine; try to be a man." We do plenty of bragging about sport, and when we do make a record we cackle about it until the neutral world becomes tired of hearing us. Englishmen are too busy in their own contests to bother their heads about many contests in other parts of the world, and they know as little about our colleges as they know about those of other countries. The American undergraduate who swaggers about Europe with his secret society badge conspicuously pinned to his waistcoat may think that he will be recognized on Piccadilly as he were in his college town, but he should be told that by thus challenging public notice he merely makes his college ridiculous in the eyes of sober people.

Englishmen are glad to welcome genuine sportsmen at Henley, be they from Holland, France, Germany, Canada, or from the United States. Our men will receive fair play and just as much courtesy as they deserve. It was announced some days ago that Yale ought not to send a crew to England because of the Dunraven difficulty. Such reasoning as that is worthy of a very narrow and ignorant mind. If Yale makes a plucky fight at Henley and her men behave in England as Yale graduates expect them to, they will return to this country with nothing to regret, but, on the contrary, with every desire to repeat their visit. Englishmen have had some sad experiences with American visitors, and we have had sad experience with some Englishmen, but these are the exception. The Cornell crew left a bad record at Henley last year because of their manager, as did a New-York canoeist who challenged for a sailing match the year before. But, then, when Baden-Powell came to this country, nearly ten years ago, and sailed for the International Canoe Cup, did he not leave a bad impression here? He was splendidly outsailed in every wind and weather by Vaux of the New-York Canoe Club, and splendidly entertained by us. Yet on his return to England he gave such an account of it in a sporting paper (of which he was correspondent) that it looked as though Vaux had not won upon the merits. But such episodes as these count for nothing in the great number of sporting events crowding one another all over England.

Of this our Yale crew can rest assured, that Englishmen are not slow to detect whether a man is a real sportsman or not, and that men of the Dunraven stamp have not much success in the long run.

And now a word of advice from a venerable graduate who has the best interests of Yale at heart. Yale is not going to Henley for this year alone, but, I believe, for a long and happy series of years. It is manifestly unchivalrous for us to challenge Englishmen when we happen to have an exceptionally good crew, and then fail to do so when we are below that standard. It is right that the leading boating university of America be represented annually at the greatest aquatic contest of the world. We should at once proceed as though at least one American crew should have annual quarters at this beautiful little town on the Thames. Little by little our crews would remove from the English mind many prejudices still lurking there, and soon Yale at Henley would become quite as welcome as any other college. Each year our crew would bring home the latest improvements in the art and practice of rowing, and, better still, the basis would be there laid for a mutual understanding in amateur athletics which would produce the best results if we sent over the right kind of men.

But in the name of common decency, let us protest against sending along with our college crews men who call themselves managers, and who behave like advertising canvassers or circus agents. The Stewards of Henley are sportsmen and gentlemen, and do not need sharp lawyers as interpreters for our boating men. We are not going to Henley merely to put money into the pockets of amateur bookmakers. Yale goes to Henley with the responsibility of upholding the name of American colleges and American amateur sport. She is in the nature of an ambassador from us to our cousins in England. She carries a message of peace, good-will, and fair sport that will find a generous echo among Englishmen of every class, unless the Briton has vastly changed since I saw him last. We all hope that Yale will win the prize she seeks, and we all trust that in the event of defeat she will abide by the decision of the judges and make no explanations whatever.

Henley is one of the most beautiful spots in a country studded with beauty. Our crew will enjoy themselves hugely there, both on and off the river. Every bit of the country is cultivated like a garden, and there is not a square foot that does not offer something worth caressing and sketching. There need be no fear on the score of the climate, for the climate of Henley is enough like that of New-Haven or New-London to make our crew feel sufficiently at home. They will not be bitten to death by mosquitoes as the Yale crew was at Saratoga in 1875, and they will find infinitely more wholesome diversion than can be found at New-London. The change from New-Haven to Henley will produce no more harm to our men than if they should race at home in some other place, where the drinking water is different from that to which they have been accustomed. They will find it much to their advantage to diet largely upon vegetables containing a large percentage of water; to avoid seasoning and whatever induces artificial thirst. If they are reasonably careful in this matter, as all travelers have to be, they need not worry about the change of diet. In the height of hot Summers, I have paddled and camped on the principal rivers of Europe, sometimes in seasons of cholera epidemic, and have not only suffered no harm from the water, but, on the contrary, have found myself on as high a level of physical strength as I could possibly have attained at home. Nor did I ever bother about the quality of the water, but dipped it out of the river wherever it ran free. This is not to encourage the Yale crew to drink Henley Thames water, but I hope that our men will not be rendered nervous by superlative worry as to food and drink. If there is danger to an American crew, it lies in the disposition of American trainers to do their work a little too severely. But this danger will not arise if Yale can induce Robert J. Cook to take charge of them. Mr. Cook is not only the best coach among Yale graduates, but has the tact and judgment needed at a moment like this.

So, God speed the Yale crew on her message of good will, from the student sportsmen of the New World to the Old World oarsmen of Oxford and Cambridge.

Courtney Bigelow

To be Known as Sheridan Square.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution naming the square bounded by Barrow, West Fourth, Washington Place, and Grove Street Sheridan Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By respectable young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging; best references. 147 East 50th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; assist other work; private family; best reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 636 3d Av., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable colored woman as chambermaid or waitress, or do general housework in small family. Miss Petres, 15 York St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with children; city reference. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good city references. H. L., 329 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent English girl as chambermaid; best city references. S. G., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references. 201 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid or laundress; good city reference. 222 East 75th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call for two days, E. Sullivan, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl in private family; first-class reference. E. M. G., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork alone; good references. Murphy, 615 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant American; good sewer; references; $20. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three years' reference. 147 East 31st St.

Companions.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By an educated lady as useful companion or to take care of invalid lady; hospital training; good masseuse and traveler. N., 985 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business; soups of all kinds, meats, pastry, and desserts; wages, $30 to $35; best city reference. Katie, Box 261 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, taking entire charge of all dinner parties and luncheons; personal reference. K. M., care Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together or separately, cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; best city references; call for two days. 215 West 60th St., Cunningham's bell.

COOK.—By experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 409 West 44th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; by Scotch Protestant woman; will assist with washing; good city references. M., 318 West 49th St., one flight, up.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a man and wife; Norwegians; wife good cook and houseworker; husband handy with tools; references. Christ Anderson, 175 Conover St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—In private family; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; has good references from last place. 215 West 36th St., top floor.

COOK.—By an active American woman as cook; will take charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city references from last employer. 317 West 55th St., Room 12.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 635 2d Av., care Luedman.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references; a home is wanted. Jenny, 1,152 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; one as good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 76 Charles St.; pay carfare.

COOK.—By a woman; 34; good cook and baker; in private family; country only; no washing; reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; good references. Argal, 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference. 319 East 65th St., two bells, West.

COOK.—By neat girl as good, plain cook and laundress; three years' city reference. K. S., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By an experienced cook and butler; English; town or country; references. H. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; where kitchenmaid is kept. M. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; best city references. Call, two days, 250 West 33d St., first flight.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and laundress in private family; reference; no objections to boarding house. 420 West 56th St., second floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook; assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 406 East 29th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; first-class; good city references; wages, $30. A. B., 114 East 53d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; help with washing; best city reference. 67 East 61st St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and do plain washing in a private family; good city reference. 588 Amsterdam Av.; Montague's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city references. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has best city references. D. S., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By reliable woman in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 614 2d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; references. 159 East 105th St.; ring Richmond's bell.

COOK.—Competent; in private family; city or country; good city references. Saunders, 305 East 72d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady would be pleased to recommend a very reliable young woman for any kind of day's work. 127 East 23d St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, cooking, by the day; good city reference. 338 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; fancy waists, full skirts; superior fitter; finest work; capes, tea jackets, misses' and children's dresses; garments altered into latest styles; terms moderate; best references. C. C., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; would like a few more customers by the day; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; makes ladies' and children's tailor-made and evening dresses; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; latest Paris models; street and evening gowns made reasonable at home; fitting done at ladies' residences or at $3 per day out. Linda Donelson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman to assist dressmaker in private families, or rectify dresses at home; terms moderate. R. A., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more customers, at home, or by the day; tailor system; reasonable prices. Rupprid, 192 East 76th St.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Many unique novelties sacrificed to make room for Spring Goods.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly experienced dressmaker to work for private family; $1.50 per day; reference. H. L., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes another customer; $2 per day; perfect fit; Taylor system. Dressmaker, 220 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, by the day; Taylor system; perfect fit. Mme. Louise, 162 East 23d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess or child's maid; French; speaks English and German fluently; best recommendations from present employers and highest city references. Mlle. Eugenie, Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By young girl; French; speaks Spanish; governess to growing children, or as lady's maid; would travel; good seamstress, hairdresser; reference. 436 East 59th St., one flight, back, left.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, 5 East 12th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By qualified German-American kindergarther; primay and piano teacher; references. L., Box 4, 156 East 125th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By the widow of a physician as housekeeper or companion; understands charge of servants and is a good seamstress; highest references given. Address C. E. G., agency 1,056 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as housekeeper or any position of trust; nine years' reference. 189 East 64th St. C. Brogan.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; competent. Call, Monday, 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; city or country; best city reference; willing and obliging. 586 Park Av., Bell 2.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework by day or month. 117 Greenwich Av., near Jane St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do light housework; comfortable home preferred to wages. G. K., 90 8th Av., Advertising Agency.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By smart, willing girl, not long in country, as kitchenmaid or to do other work; reference. 388 West 27th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; excellent hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; good packer; accustomed to travel; with family going to Europe. 184 6th Av., three bells.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as lady's maid; good packer, hairdresser, and traveler; best city reference. M. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable French person; understands her duties; expert traveler; city references. 380 Amsterdam Av., store.

LADY'S MAID.—To an elderly lady; fifteen years' reference from former employer. 32 Park Av.

MAID.—By a young girl (Parisian) as maid to grown-up children; seamstress and hat trimmer; good references; no cards. G. A., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a refined German girl, speaks English and French, and also a good seamstress as maid for a lady, or for growing children. Miss Grathwohl, 427 East 117th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid to elderly lady; assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 160 West 17th St., Ryan's bell.

MAID, &c.—By middle-aged lady as maid, seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. C. N. Remsen, 333 East 30th St.

MAID.—By competent maid; good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children. 686 6th Av., toy store.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; in a private family preferred; eight years' reference from last place; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By strong young girl as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best reference. 221 East 74th St., ring Somers's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; two years' city references from last employer. 224 East 81st St., first flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; personal reference. 219 East 35th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By good, strong woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork. 115 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; good reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French girl as laundress; will assist with other work; city reference. T. V., 370 7th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress in clubhouse or small hotel; first-class references. 922 3d Av., housekeeper.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress by day in private family; reference. Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home family washing; terms moderate; references. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; five years' city reference. 222 East 81st St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thorough, competent woman as infant's nurse; understands all kinds of bottle feeding; excellent city reference. 844 3d Av.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Protestant; French, German, and English; to children over 2½ years of age, in American family; best city reference. L. G., 148 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a refined American young woman to young children as mother's assistant; excellent seamstress; first-class city reference. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE.—By Protestant girl as nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; trained in hospital; personal reference; disengaged April. W. W., 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By young Scotch girl as nurse and to help with chamberwork in private family; present employer can be seen. 224 West 48th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find place for her nurse for infant or two small children; highly recommended. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for growing-up children; city or country; good references. Jeanne, 121 West 30th St., room 17.

NURSE.—By German girl as nurse in refined family; city reference. Fuchs, 442 West 58th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class parlormaid; best city referenc. Call, two days, 215 East 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress or maid; will assist with other work if required; neat hand sewer; willing and obliging. K. H., 416 West 56th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French dressmaker, first-class in every respect, as seamstress and lady's maid in private family. French Seamstress, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress, who understands dressmaking; in private family; willing to travel; good reference. 109 West 60th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 224 Lexington Av.; ring Cooney's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as competent waitress; would help chamberwork; small private family; best city reference. 764 8th Av.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By competent young woman; excellent city references. Hallberg, 327 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly competent; can take a butler's place; wages from $20; best city references. H. F., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as waitress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 426 4th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; private family; best city reference. M. J., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can fill butler's place; city references; wages, $25. C. C., 397 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in first-class family; best city reference. 820 8d Av., Engle's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress; best city references; city or country; wages, $20. J., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as waitress and chambermaid in small family. B. B., 121 West 30th St., Room 11.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; city reference. Marckleine, 6 East 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver, and can fill a butler's place; city reference. C. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant girl as waitress or to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

WAITRES